The Outlook

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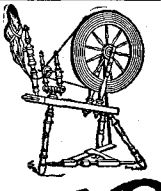

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The Outlook

NEW YORK, JULY 4, 1908

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Grover Cleveland

Last week's public and private expressions of respect to the memory of Mr. Cleveland were far removed from the conventional and the ceremonial. The political enemies he once had have long since lost the animosity of strife; the circle of those who knew his personal attractiveness has constantly enlarged; and the American people as a whole recognized long before his death in their only living ex-President a man who, as Governor Hughes says, "by his ruggedness, his courage, his tenacity, and his devotion to his ideals of duty, did much to elevate the standards of public service." Elsewhere in this number of The Outlook will be found an estimate of Mr. Cleveland's character and life-work. The record of events in his life is one of faithful performance of duty as Mayor, Governor, and President, and as a wise public adviser after his retiral from office, while in his last years he also lent the weight of his great name and unblemished integrity to establish stable conditions in the essentially sound business of insurance, abuses in which had shaken public confidence. His death at Princeton, where he had an agreeable home and a most delightful home life, took place on Wednesday morning of last week; the fatal symptoms which made recovery impossible appeared only twenty-four hours before his death, but he had for years been the subject of organic disease, and repeated attacks of gastro-intestinal origin had long made his condition precarious; his recent illness at Lakewood was but another manifestation of this condition, and his partial recovery and ability to return home were recognized by his physicians as only temporarily encouraging. The funeral services at Princeton on Friday were made as simple as the universal public interest would allow, and were both beautiful and impressive. President Roosevelt, Chief Justice Fuller, Governor Hughes, Governor Fort, several of the Cabinet members of the Cleveland Administrations, and many other men eminent in government, literature, and education were present. The services were conducted with sympathetic sincerity by Dr. Henry van Dyke, assisted by Dr. W. R. Richards and Dr. Bartlett, of New York, and Dr. Beach, of Princeton. On the afternoon of the funeral the Stock and Produce Exchanges of New York and many places of business were closed, flags were at half-mast the country over, the New York Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting in honor of Mr. Cleveland's memory, and throughout the United States, in England and France, and even in Brazil and Cuba, evidences of honor and respect were manifested.

❀

Mr. Cleveland's Career

Grover Cleveland was born seventy-one years ago in Caldwell, New Jersey, and his was the seventh generation of the Cleveland, or Cleaveland, family which came to Massachusetts Bay in 1635. His father was a Presbyterian minister, and, owing to ill health, was unable to give his children the advantages he desired for them. Stephen Grover Cleveland, as he was called in early days, became a clerk at $50 a year, but studied hard to fit himself for college; his father's death when the boy was sixteen made it necessary to give up this hope, and in turn he became teacher, bookkeeper, and law student. In 1859 he was admitted to the Buffalo bar, and soon made a notable reputation as a lawyer thorough in preparation and clear in statement. For three years he served as county sheriff, then resumed practice, and was only per-

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suaded to enter politics as a candidate for the mayoralty by his conviction that corrupt machine rule in Buffalo had become unendurable. His first Mayor's Message (1882) contained a passage which was the first expression of a principle that guided him in all his career and later was condensed into his famous apothegm, "Public office is a public trust":

> There surely is no difference in his duties and obligations, whether a person is intrusted with the money of one man or many, and yet it sometimes appears as though the office-holder assumes that a different rule of fidelity prevails between him and the taxpayer than that which should regulate his conduct when as an individual he holds the money of his neighbors.

As Mayor also he first put in practice the free use of the veto power; here and in all his later executive work he insisted on examining every bill with minute care, and none that was indefensible passed undetected or received his signature. When nominated as Governor he made a notable utterance as to the control of corporations—one which can hardly be improved upon to-day:

> Corporations are created by law for certain defined purposes, and are restricted in their operation by specific limitations. Acting within their legitimate sphere they should be protected; but when, by combination, or by the exercise of unwarranted power, they oppress the people, the same authority which created should restrain them, and protect the rights of the citizens.

Mr. Cleveland became Governor of New York by the immense plurality of 192,854. His vetoes and messages were of real public importance, and his influence in legislative reform was remarkable. Especially valuable was his stand as Governor, then and from that time on, as the champion of civil service reform. He enraged the self-seeking politician and the corruptionist, so that it became eminently true of his followers that "they loved him for the enemies he had made." Mr. Cleveland's nomination as Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1884 and his election over Blaine by an electoral vote of 219 to 182 were the natural sequences of the growing National approval of his standards and ideals. His defeat by General Harrison in 1888 was in the main a political reaction and a protectionist victory. The second election of Mr. Cleveland in 1892 was a tremendous personal indorsement of the man and his ideas, for his electoral vote over Harrison was 277 to 145 and his popular plurality was over 380,000. We need not here rehearse the history of his Administrations—his fight with the Senate on the question of appointments, his insistence upon civil service reform, his vetoing of 304 bills (largely private pension bills) in one term, his dealing with the fisheries question, his urging of tariff reform, his stand on the Hawaiian annexation, his opposition to Cuban filibustering, his famous Message on the Venezuelan quarrel with Great Britain (regarded by many as a threat of war), his vigorous action in restoring order at the time of the Chicago riots, his fight for the repeal of the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman Act. All these and other features of his career are matters of American history, and knowledge of them is essential to all who study the current of our National development. Mr. Bryan has summed up very fairly the general impression made by Grover Cleveland as a public servant in these words:

> Like every commanding figure, he had zealous supporters and earnest opponents, but those who differed from him were as ready as his warmest friends to concede to him the possession of elements of leadership to an extraordinary degree. He was deliberate in action, firm in conviction, and ever ready to accept responsibility for what he did. Few men have exerted a more positive influence upon those associated with them.

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Another Victory over Public Gambling

Louisiana has closely followed New York in joining the ranks of the States which prohibit race-track gambling. Last week the Locke Bill, which makes book-making and kindred practices either within or without a race-track inclosure a misdemeanor, passed both houses of the Legislature. As in New York, the principal fight was in the Senate. The parallel does not end there. In Louisiana, too, only exactly enough votes to pass the bill were secured, one Senator was present for the final vote in spite of illness which subjected him to the most serious incon-

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venience, and one Senator had to be sought by messenger with a motor-car and brought by an all-night ride ninety miles through the Louisiana marshes. Evidently the way of the forces of decency and good order is no smoother in the South than in the North; and the gambling interests are fighting hard to retain the last footholds which remain to them. In the past few months three of their greatest strongholds have been taken by storm—New York, Louisiana, the District of Columbia. These three victories promise to have widespread effect, even outside the regions to which the laws actually apply. If, as the race-track owners have complained, the new laws will abolish racing, they will help to do away with pool-rooms in the cities all over the country. Unless there is racing somewhere, there will not be betting on races anywhere. Presumably the race-courses will move to other States where public gambling is not yet prohibited, just as they moved in former years from New Jersey to New York. But, if they move, it only changes the battle-ground, and every victory on the right side makes the next fight easier. If the race-tracks can remain without the gambling accompaniment, let them. Horse-racing is good sport, and unallied with protected vice its continuance should be welcomed. In connection with this subject we may here call attention to a letter printed on another page from Senator Agnew, pointing out an error of fact in The Outlook's comment on the recent legislative contest in New York over the race-track gambling bill.

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Spread of the Commission Plan

In spite of the natural conservatism of cities, the so-called Galveston plan of municipal government continues to make headway. This plan, it will be recalled, is based on the principle of centralizing power and responsibility. It provides for the abolition of the ward aldermen and for the concentrating of executive and legislative functions in a board of five men elected on a general ticket, each of whom becomes the head of a department. By doing away with the old system of checks and balances a much higher degree of efficiency has been obtained. Adopted in 1901 in Galveston, Texas, as an emergency measure after the destructive hurricane, it worked so successfully that debt-ridden Houston of the same State took it up, and obtained a charter along similar lines in 1905. Fort Worth, Dallas, and El Paso, all of Texas, followed in quick succession. Last year the States of Iowa and Kansas enacted laws making it possible for cities to adopt a modified Galveston plan. These acts have been taken advantage of by Leavenworth in Kansas and by Cedar Rapids and Des Moines in Iowa. These three cities elected their commissions in April of this year. In the Texas cities uniformly successful results have been reported. There have been no scandals, and the municipal governments have been administered efficiently. The other towns which have adopted the plan have not had sufficient experience for generalization. It may be noted, however, that in Des Moines, where the ticket supported by the original promoters of the Commission plan was defeated, the administration has made a remarkably creditable start. A Des Moines newspaper, the Capital, bore testimony a few days ago to the fact that the city had the cleanest streets in its history. The Commission has reduced the price for electric lights for streets, parks, and public buildings; it has reorganized the Police and Fire Departments and put them under the merit system; it has adopted a uniform system of accounting in all city departments; and it has introduced a higher level of appointments. The fact that a Commissioner is really responsible for his department and that he has the authority to conduct it efficiently seems to have had the same effect in Des Moines that it has had in the Texas cities. Thus Commissioner McVicar, of the Department of Streets and Public Improvements, explained recently that he first discharged all the men in the department who apparently held only political jobs. "Then," he said, "I called the Street Commissioner into the office, and told him to go ahead and clean up the streets, employing the best men he could get. He didn't have to

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furnish jobs to ward heelers." In the same way Commissioner Ash, of the Department of Parks, anxious to make a record, refused to continue the old lighting contract, and made a new one at a substantial reduction. The Des Moines Commission meets daily, the Commissioners give all their time to their duties, and thus the work is despatched with the least possible delay. Somewhat similar plans are followed in all the Commission-governed cities except in Galveston, where the Commissioners are only supervising heads of departments and do not give all their time. Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard University, has recently called the Commission plan, as he found it in Texas, "eminently workable," and in an address at Milwaukee, Professor S. E. Sparling, of the University of Wisconsin, remarked that the plan was "likely to be widely adopted by our cities in the future because of its simplicity and the noteworthy results that have been attained under it."

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Experiments in Municipal Government

These newly made charters are of interest because of various innovations they embody, aside from that of combining legislative and executive functions. Thus, in Dallas, the Auditor is nominated by a Board made up of the presidents of the banks of the city, subject to confirmation by the Commissioners, but not removable by them. A referendum on franchises, provided in the Houston law, has been provided in other cities and in the Kansas statute. The referendum principle has been extended to cover all legislation in Fort Worth and in the Iowa law. The initiative, too, has been provided in Iowa, so that on a petition of twenty-five per cent of the voters the Council must either pass the ordinance asked for or submit it to a vote of the people. Another measure for popular control is the recall, invented in Los Angeles five years ago and now on trial in Fort Worth, Dallas, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, and numerous California cities. Under this provision any elective officer may be forced to stand for re-election—or to vacate his office—on a petition of twenty or twenty-five per cent of the voters. These three provisions, the initiative, the referendum, and the recall, are of especial significance, since, if they prove workable, they may be the means of a very desirable improvement in municipal government—the lengthening of the term of office of elective officials, so that they may have the opportunity to work out their policies and may gain the added efficiency made possible by experience. At present the chief objection urged against the lengthening of the term is that the people have no control over their officials, and that dishonest men might plunder the city if they were in office four years. The same objection is often urged against the centralizing of authority under the Commission plan. Both these objections are satisfactorily met by these provisions for popular control. In a recent conference over a new charter for Kansas City, Missouri, a representative of the unions asserted that organized labor would withdraw its deep-seated objections to centralizing power and to lengthening the term of office, provided the initiative, the referendum, and the recall were incorporated in the new instrument. In view of the chief argument urged against the recall, that it would be invoked to displace conscientious officials, the experience of Fort Worth in the last year is of value. An attempt was made to displace a commissioner who had enforced the law in the "red light" district. Decent people rallied to his support, and the movers against him failed to obtain the necessary twenty per cent petition to force him to stand for re-election. In Los Angeles the recall has been used only once. Another illuminating experiment under a new charter was that of Des Moines in using the non-partisan primary for the nomination of officers. More than forty candidates presented themselves, and no "slate" went through. A committee of business men selected a ticket and spent four thousand dollars in its support, but every member was defeated. Two representatives of organized labor were elected, both of whom were widely regarded as men of ability and as free from corporation control. Two members were chosen on their records as former

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members of the city government. The new Mayor, a Democrat, was elected in a Republican city on his record as police judge. These experiments ought to prove valuable for other American cities which are awakening more and more to the need of more efficient municipal government.

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The Hampton Negro Conference

At Hampton Institute, on the sixteenth and seventeenth of June, the Hampton Negro Conference held its twelfth annual meeting. There were in attendance about three hundred colored men and women, coming from nearly all the Southern States and representing in general the thoughtful, conservative, and far-seeing element of the race. Although the few most eminent negroes of the country were not present, the Conference was attended by a large number of the negro leaders, and the deliberations of the Conference were marked by a largeness of vision and a practicality of standpoint. The membership of the Conference is made up of what may be called the upper middle class of Southern negroes. In numbers, perhaps, the teachers predominated in this year's attendance, but there were a good many business men present, as well as physicians, lawyers, preachers, and farmers. The programme each year is arranged under six general heads: Economic Conditions, Education, Religion and Morals, Charities and Correction, Vital and Sanitary Problems, and Civic Relations. Each subject is in charge of a standing committee, which arranges the programme and conducts the research upon which the reports are based. It is a rule of the Conference that no subject may be discussed which has not been previously announced and extensively investigated. A significant feature of this Conference was the extremely practical nature of the papers and informal discussion. In general, the programme was throughout a record of achievement, and plans for future work based on the actual accomplishments of the past year. In opening the first session, Thomas C. Walker, of Gloucester, Virginia, gave a report of his success in getting the colored people of this State to contribute toward the improvement of their schools. The plan of the Conference is to put its theories into practice through the agency of local conferences, and Mr. Walker is engaged in organizing these local conferences in Virginia, where at present they are devoted almost exclusively to the subject of education. In the past year 277 country schools in 35 out of the 100 counties of Virginia have been helped, 203 of them having had a month or a month and a half added to their school term, the teachers' salaries for this time being paid by the negroes of the localities. Under Mr. Walker's leadership the colored people subscribed and paid in, during this year, over $10,000 for this purpose, besides contributing $1,800 for the improvement of school buildings. Another practical talk was given by Mr. P. C. Parks, Director of Agriculture in Clark University, Atlanta, Georgia, who spoke on "The Call of the Farm." Mr. Parks went to Clark from Tuskegee, where he had been a member of the teaching force, and found himself facing the difficult problem of interesting in the subject of farming the young men who had gone to college for a classical and literary education. He gave a graphic description, with charts and models, of the way he and his class developed a herd of twenty cows to a point of excellence where they demonstrated that a student could pay his way through any university in the country with the profits from five cows well selected and scientifically handled. Dr. J. R. Francis, an eminent colored physician of Washington, delivered an address in which nearly all his attention was given to the common house-fly as a menace to the health of the colored people.

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Some Practical Questions

As one more instance of the practical tendency of the Conference, we add that the women's meeting devoted itself to the discussion of three details of household economy: system in the housework; making the children help the mother; and wise purchasing of supplies. Much inspiration, a correspondent tells us, was received by the members of the Conference from an article from The Outlook of April 18, entitled

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"How One Man Saved a Town," two thousand copies of which were reprinted and distributed by the Conference. This story of rural New England reflects to a remarkable degree the spirit and methods of the negro workers who gathered at Hampton to tell what they were doing. Probably the greatest single achievement of the Conference was the organization of the Federated Insurance League, with Mr. W. P. Burrell, of the True Reformers' Bank of Richmond, as President. This matter has been under way since last year's Conference, when the insurance men present were told by an actuary of a leading New York life insurance company that their methods were antiquated and unsafe. The new federation already includes fourteen of the leading fraternal, beneficiary, and assessment societies, and it is expected that the other colored insurance concerns of the South will join them in this union for mutual protection and improvement. On the last evening of the Conference two addresses were made by Southern white speakers, the only white persons who spoke during the two days. Miss Julia E. Smith, of the Norfolk Certified Milk Laboratory, spoke on the urgent need of a pure milk supply for babies in Southern cities, and Mr. Alfred Holt Stone, the well-known Mississippi cotton-planter and writer on the negro, made some very thoughtful remarks on his observations of the race, not only in this country, but in the West Indies and in Africa. Mr. Stone took the occasion to explain some of the apparent pessimism of his writings on the ground that much of his experience had been with the less developed types of negroes, the field hands of the lower South. He took pains to differentiate the large body of colored people in America into the emerged and the submerged classes. He emphasized the fact that for centuries the negro has shown mechanical skill, pointing out, as Dr. Franz Boas has done, the early acquisition by the Africans of the art of working in bronze, and their development of the art to a greater excellence than that of their teachers on the Iberian Peninsula. He also referred to the practical monopoly by negro mechanics of the labor in the Southern textile factories before the Civil War, when ten per cent of all the cotton mills of the country were at the South. Mr. Stone said that the great difficulty of the negroes as a race is that their desires have not been awakened to a sufficient degree to give them an adequate incentive for steady and continued labor, and he maintained that with a broadening of their intellectual horizon and an increased variety of desires there was no reason why the negroes should not develop along lines parallel to those followed by other races.

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Venezuela The withdrawal last week of the Secretary of the American Legation at Caracas, Mr. Jacob Sleeper, does not, as has been incorrectly stated in the press, break off altogether diplomatic relations between the United States and Venezuela. The latter country still maintains a diplomatic representative in Washington, and our State Department is perfectly willing to deal with him. The withdrawal from Caracas is simply the ordinary procedure in international relations when it becomes impossible to conduct further negotiations. Our Government has repeatedly urged upon President Castro the necessity of treating American claims seriously and of submitting vexed questions to arbitration. He has refused positively and rudely to listen to reason. The same state of things exists as between Venezuela on the one side and the countries of Great Britain, Holland, France, and Colombia, and in every case, we believe, diplomatic relations have been broken off so far as foreign representation at Caracas is concerned. Commercial loss has followed, and commercial restrictions will probably be tightened until Castro sees the necessity of recognizing international opinion. At present he acts like a quarrelsome and ungovernable boy, who will have his way regardless of fair play and justice. Technically his case has some strong points; morally the other Powers hold that Venezuelan courts and legislation have been used to wrong and intimidate foreign business interests and to confiscate property through motives of greed and cupidity.

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Tschaikovsky and Others

Last week, for the first time since his imprisonment seven months ago, Nicolas Tschaikovsky, the venerable Russian popular leader, was taken from the fortress of Sts. Peter and Paul at St. Petersburg, led to the headquarters of the gendarmerie, and there subjected to a searching examination as to his whereabouts at the time when various terroristic acts were committed. He denied complicity in any of the events concerning which he was questioned. The formal charges against him have not yet been drafted. In some quarters a rumor obtains that, despite the American and English petitions to the Russian Government for a fair trial in his case, he may be tried for high treason by a court martial, a favorite resort in cases where it is feared a jury might not convict. The Russian courts do not inspire confidence. Last week, for instance, the judicial decisions were announced in the cases of the slaughterers at Bialystok. Nearly three years ago eighty-four persons were massacred there and a hundred and five were maimed and wounded, nearly all the victims being Jews. The court has now acquitted more than half of the accused. Of the remainder one was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and thirteen were sentenced to shorter terms, none of them exceeding a year's duration. The delay in the trial, its obvious unfairness, and the impossibility of fitting such trivial punishments to the crimes committed, reflect little credit on Russian justice. At the same time, American critics would do well to consider that occurrences such as the Texas massacre last week hardly qualify us to throw stones. If that oft-quoted Russian newspaper, the Novoe Vremya, actually dares to argue that the killing of Jews is not exactly to be regarded as murder, it is to be feared that some such opinion persists in our Southern States concerning negro-lynching.

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Mr. Lubin's Success

The palace erected by King Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, for the International Institute of Agriculture, has now been dedicated. It stands on a beautiful hill, inside the historic Villa Borghese, the entrance to which is just outside the walls of Rome. The word "villa," as used by the Italians, applies not only to a house but to its surrounding grounds. The picturesque pines of the Villa serve to accentuate and give atmosphere to the architecture of the new edifice. The opening ceremonies were witnessed by his Majesty, by members of the diplomatic corps, and by delegates from forty nations. By far the most notable delegate was an American citizen, David Lubin, of San Francisco, the originator of the idea of the Institute. As a landowner in California, Mr. Lubin long since acquired a working experience of agricultural problems. Chief among these is that of the fluctuation in the world's prices of the staples of agriculture. Summaries of the stock on hand and statements of the condition of growing crops form the basis of these prices. Unfortunately, however, information is often faulty. Hence the additional price fluctuations, injurious both to farm capital and farm labor. Accurate information would greatly diminish the evil. Mr. Lubin proposed that the nations should appoint duly qualified representatives to meet at some central point to report upon actual conditions and confer as to the future. No ruler showed such interest in the plan as did the young King of Italy, pre-eminent among European princes for intellectual acuteness and grasp of economic problems. The result is a permanent International Institute of Agriculture, at Rome, to collect and publish as quickly as possible statistics concerning the condition of production in all parts of the world, not only of grain crops, but other produce, wool, skins, meat, etc., and the current prices of such produce. Secondly, and hardly less important, the Institute is to collect statistics as to the different rates of wages paid in all quarters; it will thus become as well a labor bureau. Thirdly, it will give warning of the appearance anywhere of any new disease affecting animal or vegetable life. Finally, it will make a study of agricultural insurance and co-operation, of mutual loans and credit, and, when opportunity occurs, will suggest to any government

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measures for defending the common interests of all agriculturists.

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The Thin Edge of the Wedge

Three weeks ago electoral colleges were chosen in Prussia, and these have now met to elect the four hundred and thirty-three Deputies to the lower house of the Prussian Landtag, or Parliament. The upper house is the Herrenhaus, or House of Lords; the lower, the Abgeordnetenhaus, or Chamber of Deputies. For the first time Socialists appear among the Deputies. The Reichstag, or lower house of the Imperial German Parliament, includes many, for the German Empire has a far more liberal electoral system than has its largest constituent State. Elections in Prussia, however, are still controlled by the three-class system. Voters are enrolled according to the amount of taxes they pay; that is, the smallest taxpayer is at one end of the list and the largest at the other. The sum of all the taxes is divided into three equal parts; beginning with the largest taxpayer, enough names are taken from his end of the list to provide one of the parts; under this reckoning it has often happened that a single multi-millionaire has in his own person comprised this first class; then enough more names are taken from the other wealthy taxpayers to provide the second class; after this the remaining names form the third class. Five years ago, at the last previous election, the first class for all Prussia comprised less than 240,000 voters, the second class less than 860,000, but the third class exceeded 6,000,000; in other words, one voter in the first class had as much power as twenty-five voters in the third class. Thus the propertied people in Prussia have controlled the so-called popular house of their Parliament. Yet there are within ten thousand as many Socialist as Conservative voters in Prussia! One cause of the entry of the six Socialists into the Landtag is that many Socialists are increasingly well-to-do, and hence are now enrolled nearer to the "rich end" of the tax list; another reason is that some wealthy taxpayers have espoused a sufficient number of Socialist theories to be reckoned as Socialists. No one expects that the new faction in the Landtag will immediately influence legislation; but it may have greater power than size.

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The Riots in Teheran

Last week, at Teheran, the capital of Persia, the expected clash occurred between the forces of the Shah and the new Persian Parliament. The Shah's demand that certain agitators within the Parliament building be handed over to him was met by a firm refusal, whereupon the artillery surrounded the Parliament building. Incited by this spectacle, the anjumans, or political clubs, attacked the troops, employing bombs as well as firearms. At first the soldiers lost heavily, but eventually overcame their opponents and bombarded the Parliament building. That edifice is now in ruins—a melancholy monument to the difficulty of initiating Parliamentary rule in an Oriental country where, up to the last two years, the ruler was generally regarded by the people as absolute. The situation is complicated by uncertainty as to the Shah's real motives. Some have suspected the movement to be a stroke of state, to be followed by the dissolution of Parliament and the revocation of the Constitution. Fortunately, the Shah himself has now done something to dispel this idea; he has ordered new Parliamentary elections, and the principal streets of the capital have been posted with copies of his proclamation announcing his intention to maintain the Constitution and the principle of popular representation. The activity of the revolutionary bands has recently been much increased by the dangers on the northern and western borders, the first from Russia, the second from Turkey. It does not make much difference whether or not the unrest on those borders was fomented by Russian and Turkish agents respectively; the fact is that the unrest has been followed by armed intervention in both places. The Turkish troops are within a short distance of Urumia, where there are a number of American missionaries. Any one of the three dangers now threatening Persia would be sufficient to

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challenge the strength of a much stronger nation. There is, therefore, a peculiar pathos in the fact that Persia has little strength to withstand present perils and meets the threatened danger without a strong Government.

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College Incidents

College festivities have been the order of the day for the last two weeks, and many interesting, though no specially important, addresses were delivered at different institutions. At Yale, the reunion of Secretary Taft's class, which graduated thirty years ago, was the most important event from the standpoint both of college men and the town. The Republican candidate was received with that immense enthusiasm which is one of the best expressions of the Yale spirit. The most conspicuous recipient of an honorary degree was Mr. J. P. Morgan, to whom President Hadley said:

> It has fallen to your lot for many years to render public service in literature, art, and charity. Less than a year ago it was given you in a great business emergency to head the forces of conservatism and save the Nation from disaster. In recognition of all these things we confer upon you the degree of doctor of laws and admit you into all its rights and privileges.

The senior class of Smith College, departing from the Shakespearean tradition, not for the first time, but in a more radical way than heretofore, presented Ibsen's "Pretenders." There is no reason why a college class should not present the very latest contemporary play, provided it is of the best quality. "The Pretenders" is not, in one sense, a problem play; but it is to be hoped that the Smith tradition of presenting work of classical quality is not to be departed from. Problem plays are on almost every stage, and some of them of very high value; but it will be a misfortune if college students lose their interest in the great dramas of poetic significance.——At Williams College there was an exceptionally fine presentation of Marlowe's "Dr. Faustus," a difficult play at the best, interpreted with uncommon skill both in the dramatic and comic scenes. The success of the humorous parts of the play was not greater than that of the tragic parts, but it was in a way more unexpected; for many critics have held that the humorous parts of "Dr. Faustus" are incapable of successful humorous interpretation for modern audiences.——One of the features of the Commencement exercises at Amherst was the presentation to the college of a fine portrait in oil of Henry Ward Beecher, the most widely known alumnus of the institution. The presentation address was made by Dr. Lyman Abbott, who received the degree of LL.D. on the same occasion.——The great prize of the senior wranglership at Cambridge University, England, was won this year by Selig Brodetsky, a Russian Jew, the son of an itinerant Russian Jew peddler. Brodetsky was born in Odessa, Russia, and is twenty years old. His father and mother came to England to get away from Russian oppression, and have brought up nine children under the most difficult conditions. The successful prize-winner went to the Jews' Free School in London, and won there a scholarship which put university education within his reach. He will have the distinction of having been the last Senior Wrangler in mathematics, the competition having been abolished.——Dr. George E. Merrill, President of Colgate University, who recently died, was a fine representative of the self-sacrificing college president; a man who spared neither time nor strength to build up a college.

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A Double Victory

For the first time on record a Yale 'varsity crew was last week literally "rowed to a standstill." In the annual boat-race at New London, on Thursday, the Harvard crew set such a pace that two of the Yale oarsmen collapsed in the boat before the fourth and last mile was reached, and one of them had to be taken aboard a launch, leaving the seven other men to row the rest of the distance a half-mile astern of the Harvard boat. The Harvard men almost literally showed "four miles of rudder to the crack New Haven crew." Of the four minor races, moreover, Harvard won three, yielding to Yale after a struggle only the race between the 'varsity fours. Important as this particular victory was in the annals of Harvard

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rowing, it was overshadowed in importance by an incident that preceded the race, and that brought to Harvard still greater credit. The week before the race it was announced that two members of the squad of Harvard oarsmen, including one of the 'varsity eight, had been suspended from the university, and therefore could not row. The news was received with something like consternation by those who were eager for a Harvard victory. No Harvard crew had ever been more carefully trained. The eight men had been chosen for months, and during the time had been practicing together. Now one of their number was to be taken from the boat. No substitute, however good an oarsman, could do as well as he. The offense for which the punishment was inflicted at first seemed to many of the alumni not very serious. A rule of the University forbids the students from using the books in a certain collection except within the library itself. In violation of this rule, the oarsmen took a book which at least one of them needed in preparation for an examination. Apparently without full knowledge of the facts, certainly without a realization of the seriousness of the offense, two loyal sons of Harvard, the President of the United States and the First Assistant Secretary of State, sent the following despatch to the President of the University:

To President C. W. Eliot, Cambridge:

Is it not possible, and would it not be more fitting and just, to substitute another punishment for Fish and Morgan if, as is stated, they merely took away a book which they were permitted to use in the library? It seems to us, and, we feel sure, to the great body of graduates, that it is unfair and unnecessary to make others suffer for an offense of this kind for which some other punishment might surely be found.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
ROBERT BACON.

The reply states the case tersely:

To President Roosevelt, White House, Washington:

Each man did a dishonorable thing. One violated in his private interest and in a crooked way a rule made in the common interest, while the other gave a false name and did not take subsequent opportunity to give his own. The least possible punishment was putting them on probation, but that drops them from the crews. A keen and sure sense of honor being the finest result of college life, I think the college and graduates should condemn effectively dishonorable conduct. The college should also teach that one must never do scurvy things in the supposed interest or for the pleasure of others.

CHARLES W. ELIOT.

It is clear that the men violated not only a regulation, but, what is more serious, the trust which the college authorities repose in the undergraduates as a body of gentlemen; that they, moreover, attempted to secure a personal advantage at the expense of their fellows who had equal right to the use and equal need of the book; and, what is worst of all, they were both guilty of underhand conduct. It is highly satisfactory to report that the daily paper of the undergraduate body, the Crimson, approved the action of the college authorities. If there is one place above another where a man should be sure of acquiring habits of strictest honesty and the love of honor, it is at college. This action is by no means unprecedented. Yale and other colleges have made similar examples of undergraduate offenders. It merely happens that this case has been peculiarly conspicuous and significant. Immeasurably better than boating prowess is the preservation of the power to recognize moral values.——At Poughkeepsie on Saturday five eight-oar college crews contended in the four-mile race, and Syracuse won over Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. The Freshman race was won by Cornell; the four-oar race by Syracuse.

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A Recent Hero

The great majority of readers of newspapers fasten their attention upon those matters of news which catch the eye by reason of conspicuous head-lines or dramatic incidents, and fail to notice, amid the rush of political intelligence of greater or lesser—principally of lesser—importance, the scandals, divorces, and crimes of every sort, the pure stream of heroism and self-sacrifice that runs quietly through the columns of almost every newspaper in the country, day after day; a stream which might be enormously increased in volume if the reports of virtue were as carefully made out as are those of vice. Those who are disposed to take a pes-

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simistic view of things will be wise to set side by side in parallel columns with the story of some peculation or theft the story of Joe Gilligan, eighteen years of age, with a stump for his right arm, a stump for a leg, and several fingers missing from his left hand. This mutilated hero happened to be near a pond in the neighborhood of Morris Plains, New Jersey, the other day, when two boys who were at play in a boat upset. One of the boys could not swim, he promptly caught the other about the neck, and both were being drowned. Gilligan was seated on the bank, and had taken off his artificial leg when he heard the cries for help. Without waiting, he got into the stream, swam to the spot where the boys had disappeared, and, when they came up, managed to catch both of them and swam ashore with one hand. By extraordinary dexterity he succeeded in getting both boys on land. Heroic deeds are of constant occurrence in all parts of the country, and are much more wholesome reading than many of the matters to which the newspapers give great space.

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A Great Artist in Hair

That the age of international hospitality, not only to ideas, but to people, has fully arrived is evidenced by the fact that a rousing English welcome has not only recently been extended to President Fallières and the French Premier in London, but to Monsieur Marcel, the supreme and unapproachable artist in hair. Everybody, even in this remote and semi-civilized country, has heard of the Marcel "wave," and on the edges of the backwoods one hears "ondulé" spoken of as if it belonged to the native dialect; and everybody, whether within or without exclusive social circles, recognizes this wave when he sees it defined against a charming forehead. M. Marcel made as great a stroke of invention as did the German barber who turned the ends of his Imperial Majesty's mustache up, and in an instant changed the fashion of Europe. With a noble forgetfulness of those bitter artistic rivalries which have so often defaced the pages of the history of the arts, the English hair-dressers have united to welcome their illustrious master. The Holborn Restaurant was the scene of the ultimate celebration, for there the great artist spoke freely and in untechnical language about the wave which bears his name; and, more important still, he illustrated by actual manipulation, in the presence of a breathless audience, the possible variations of this great invention in tonsorial decoration. When the excitement of this international event subsided, the exhausted audience was refreshed by a banquet of great splendor, and the leading hair-dressers of England united in presenting to the master of their profession an illuminating address. And yet there are people who say that the arts do not have their proper place in modern life!

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Grover Cleveland

The extraordinary unanimity of the National judgment of Mr. Cleveland's career is convincing testimony to the supreme value of character. Creative genius in the field of statesmanship no one has claimed for him. He had not the broad, philosophic mind of Burke, nor the eloquence and fiery energy of Gladstone. He was a simple, sincere, rugged nature; the soul of honesty, truthfulness, and fidelity. In the history of the country no man has exhibited more conspicuously the temper which we call patriotic; the union of devotion to the interests of the Nation with the power of shutting out every influence and motive except those that spring from an ardent love of country. In such a career, failures and mistakes at particular points seem at the end mere incidents, the natural limitations of great strength. No President, save Washington, Lincoln, and Mr. Roosevelt, has been more hated or misrepresented, not so much by his opponents as by his own party. No President has ever entered into his rest more generally honored, or with a more generous recognition of the great qualities of his character. Time was an essential element in this noble reputation. For years past, to those who knew him, Mr. Cleveland has seemed like a great, rugged rock, firm-based and

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immovable; a Gibraltar of steadfast integrity and loyalty. This impression of massive honesty and courage has become more and more distinct as the clouds of misunderstanding and hatred have dissolved into thin air, and the steadfast integrity of the man has defined itself more and more clearly.

With the entrance of Mr. Cleveland into public life there came a breath of new purpose and fresh hope. He was the first of those interesting public men who have redeemed the National life during the past two decades from sterility and monotony. With President Roosevelt, Mr. Cleveland stood for a movement of ideas, for freedom of thought, and independence of action. The two men came to the front in the face of the political machines and bosses; they have been opposed at every stage by the creators and creatures of mechanical politics: the bosses who have made "the system" which has blended politics and business in a tragic co-partnership, and the automatons whom they have moved at their will. An active, independent, and energetic Mayor, Mr. Cleveland became a hard-working, fearless, and independent Governor, and in due time, by the gravitation of the forces of righteousness and vitality which he represented, was carried to the greatest position in the country. What he had been as Mayor and as Governor he was also as President. His political integrity was not only beyond reproach, but above suspicion; his most merciless opponent would have smiled at the suggestion of any dishonor or dishonesty in him. There was nothing which he did not dare to do; there was no toil which he spared himself. He was never an easy worker; for he was not a facile nature. What he did, he did with all his might and with a great output of energy. His hours were long, his vigilance unceasing. He stood like a soldier at his post, with no thought but the performance of his duty, and with very little hope of reward, except that which came from his own conscience.

When Mr. Cleveland was Governor of the State of New York, a public man who was intimate with him was asked what was the secret of his power. "Mr. Cleveland," was the reply, "would decide the ownership of all the surface railways in New York, after hearing long arguments by Mr. Evarts, Mr. Choate, and half a dozen of the most eminent lawyers of the country, as simply as he would decide the ownership of a woodpile submitted to his arbitration by two neighboring farmers. Neither the amount of money involved nor the rank of the men before him would make the slightest impression on his imagination. He would think of nothing except the simple question of ownership." This answer brings out Mr. Cleveland's strength as it also brings out his limitation. He was not a man of imagination. He did not take the initiative. Neither his tariff policy nor his Indian policy was original; but he made them his by the thoroughness with which he mastered them and the individual courage with which he advocated them. When he had espoused an idea he followed it to the end. He went into the Presidency when speculation was almost as rife in politics as it was in business, and he identified the great office with an integrity so conspicuous that it was austere. He had a Puritan conscience, a clear, strong, practical judgment, and a vigorous and unbending will. His conscience led him to put against the old motto, "To the victor belong the spoils," the new motto, "Public office is a public trust." His sound judgment enabled him to see that silver monometallism would ruin the business of the country, and that the disaster would fall first and most heavily on the workingman. His indomitable will made it possible for him to present an effectual resistance to the enormous political pressure brought to bear on him by shrewd or shallow politicians. He was like granite in the face of opposition. When, in a crisis, his own party was lashing him, some one expressed to a member of his Cabinet the hope that the President was not feeling the pressure too keenly. The Cabinet officer answered, "The President does not know what pressure is." He lacked the useful arts of the politician, and he had not the gift of getting on well with men. There has been a great deal of talk about the extension of the powers of

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the Executive. As a matter of fact, the Senate has encroached more or less constantly on the powers of the House, and the House more or less constantly on those of the Executive. Mr. Cleveland firmly asserted the powers of the President, and used them.

As he fought Tammany Hall in New York, so he fought the spoils hunters of the Democratic party. His great services were his consistent devotion to the cause of civil service reform, and his extension of the merit system of appointment in the face of a party which had been long out of power and which urgently demanded a division of the spoils; he stood resolutely for a tariff for revenue only; and if his party had shared his courage and followed his lead it would still be a party instead of a group of antagonistic factions; and we should not have had the era of high wages and great profits, but we should have avoided the era of high prices and reckless extravagance, and the country would have gained more than it has lost. In what might have become a very serious crisis in Chicago, Mr. Cleveland asserted the authority of the Government promptly and decisively, and turned a possibly disastrous situation into a victory for law and order.

As a statesman Mr. Cleveland had the defects of his qualities. In the judgment of The Outlook, he showed a lack of imagination when he took the ground that, as the prestige of the American name had been used to overthrow the Hawaiian monarchy, the monarchy ought to be restored. Conceding that he was right in his feeling about the revolution, he failed to recognize that the foreign policy of a country must have continuity, and that if a mistake is committed by a nation it cannot always, under all circumstances, be corrected by an endeavor to restore previous conditions. That is often impossible; in the case of Hawaii it would have been impossible. Mr. Cleveland was right in the position he took in the famous Venezuelan Message, but his manner was unfortunate. It came perilously near involving us in war with Great Britain. In the judgment of The Outlook, it unnecessarily awoke sleeping antagonism in this country; in the judgment of the English Liberals, it set back certain generous movements in England. It was the right thing done in the wrong way. Mr. Cleveland was sometimes accused of egotism. The only ground for that accusation was that he lacked skill in literary expression, although he more than once said notable things; and he always said I when he meant I, instead of using a happy circumlocution. As an ex-President Mr. Cleveland served his country, as President Roosevelt has admirably declared, "well and faithfully by the simplicity, dignity, and uprightness of his private life."

Mr. Cleveland's career is an inspiring chapter for young Americans. He made his way to the highest office in the gift of the people by force of integrity, devotion to duty, courage, and tireless industry. He was not great in the range and originality of his intellect; but he was great in the integrity of his mind, the force of his will, and the purity of his public aims, and his career is a striking illustration of the passage of greatness from a man's nature into his intelligence, and the penetration of a man's mind with the qualities of his spirit.

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Against the Saloon

The saloon is in very much the position of the convicted prisoner, who, before he is sentenced, is called upon by the judge to speak his last words in self-defense. In two articles (the first of which appears in this issue) Dr. Barrows pictures this plight of the saloon, so that there is no denying it. Not only in America, but also in Europe, the saloon is in desperate need of its most eloquent apologists.

In order to understand the movement of which Dr. Barrows writes it will be of advantage to keep in mind certain distinctions and certain facts.

All civilized peoples regard murder as a crime; but no civilized people unites in regarding the use of alcoholic beverages as a crime or a criminal or vicious act in itself. In order, therefore, to understand the movement in hostility to the saloon, it is important to remember, first, the distinction between laws under-

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taken to eliminate crime and laws undertaken to minimize or regulate or suppress a danger; second, the distinction between abstinence from the use of liquor and prohibition of the sale of liquor; third, the distinction between the temperance question and the saloon question; fourth, the distinction between the belief that the best method of dealing with the saloon question is by local option, and the belief that the best method is invariably that of no-license; fifth, the distinction between local option, which involves the submission of a minority of individuals within a community to the will of a majority within that community, and State legislation, which may, and usually does, involve the protest of entire communities within a State against the will of the majority within the State but outside those communities.

These distinctions being kept in mind, certain facts are clear. In the first place, whatever one may think of drinking as a moral question, one cannot escape the fact that the saloon is manifestly so great a source of danger that the people have the right to direct special legislation against it. In the second place, the most effective method adopted for minimizing the social dangers of the saloon in America has been shown to be local option. In the third place, in those States in which whole communities of considerable importance are traditionally and persistently opposed to no-license, State prohibition has been far from completely effective and in some cases has worked actual injury. In the fourth place, in those States in which, through local option, the constituent communities have come with practical unanimity to approve of no-license, so that the majority of the whole State is virtually the sum of the majorities in the several communities, State prohibition is on a very different footing and may be effective.

From these distinctions and these facts may be drawn three conclusions. First, that those who regard drinking as an unqualified evil and vice have no choice but to support unqualified prohibition; second, that those who regard drinking as without serious social dangers are the only ones who can object to the effective suppression of the sale of liquor; and, third, that those who regard drinking as involving social dangers, and the saloon as a frequent, almost constant, source of evil, have the moral right to consider questions of expediency in deciding between measures of regulation, control, and even suppression. For years and years the saloon has been an arrogant offender. It has encouraged waste, it has flourished on the ruin of character, it has corrupted politics, it has cultivated vice; and the while it has continued in its practices with disdain for its enemies. And now it is finding out, when it is too late, how strong its adversaries are. It is promising to be good; it is professing great concern for the preservation of virtue; it is beginning to talk about how much it will do for the suppression of vice and corruption. But the people are the judge, and they seem to have reached their decision already. Whatever may be the decision as to the sale of liquor in restricted form, the saloon in its old form—the open bar—is more and more coming to be regarded as a public enemy.

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The Pending Crisis in Japanese Politics

The result of the elections held in Japan in May was a Government triumph by the narrow majority of one, and the Liberal party, by the aid of groups which have worked in harmony with it, will remain in power, with the Marquis Saionji as Premier. The result is of great importance to the world outside Japan. The present Cabinet and the party it represents has been unpopular with the masses, and there has been not a little uneasiness as to the probable outcome of the recent contest. A Progressist majority would have put the Jingoes in power, and might have inaugurated radical changes in Japan's foreign policy.

It was expected previous to the opening of the recent Diet that its proceedings would be somewhat stormy, but no one anticipated a turn of events so crucial as to involve the resignation of the Ministry. No sooner was the House

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formally opened, however, than the Cabinet had to succumb to the pressure of the situation; and the Government's discomfiture was averted only by the personal interposition of the Emperor himself.

But again the Government had scarcely time to congratulate itself upon reinstatement at the Imperial hand, when it was confronted by the Opposition with a merciless motion of impeachment. Only by a bare majority of nine votes, and that owing to the indifference of a few independents and the unavoidable absence of some of the Opposition members, did the Government finally extricate itself from another awkward predicament.

Of the various charges brought against the Government, by far the most prominent were those in which the Cabinet was alleged to have ignominiously failed in the conduct of its diplomatic relations with foreign Powers; and, furthermore, to have violated its guarantee, given to the nation last year, not to venture upon an additional increase of taxation. Recalling that during the past year the Japanese Foreign Office has succeeded in negotiating favorable *ententes* with France and Russia, and has realized the ambition of the nation in obtaining supreme control of Korea and certainly a predominating influence in Manchuria, the charge of diplomatic inefficiency must be taken as a direct reference to the present unsatisfactory relations with China, and also to Japan's failure to insist upon unrestricted immigration with Canada and the United States. At any rate, the burden of the leading speeches in support of the motion betrayed a strong resentment against the present status of the immigration question, and seriously reflected upon the Government's want of a bolder hand in dealing with Chinese affairs. The debate on this subject reached a high degree of excitement; and, what is still more significant, every member who voted against his party was forthwith expelled from it. Under the discussion of a subsequent question, a member created some excitement by asking the Minister of the Navy whether the transfer of the American fleet to the Pacific would in any way affect Japan's armamental programme for the year; and the significance of the reply was not lessened by that official's ordering that the press and public be excluded from the House that he might give it *in camerâ*.

The popular disapproval of the present Government was doubtless intensified by the helplessness of the Opposition to influence it; and it was this autocratic indifference to public opinion that stirred up an unprecedented interest among the people in the election. As a matter of fact, the Japanese Government is not what it professes to be, and what the laws of the nation justify the people in expecting that it shall be—a broadly constitutional government. Of course in this respect foreigners will be the last to seek any ground for adverse criticism. But for her good fortune in being able to command the maturer wisdom of those influential advisers known as the Elder Statesmen, Japan might be in the hands of the Jingoes and at cross-purposes with the world. As education spreads, however, the masses are waking up to the rights which the laws concede them, and the agitation in favor of finding greater constitutional facilities for an expression of popular opinion is gaining ground rapidly.

The ease with which the bureaucracy maintains its ascendency over the nation is the result of an abnormally restricted electorate. The right of franchise is limited to those males over twenty-five years of age who pay ten yen annually in direct taxes; and those with an income of less than three hundred yen are exempt from income tax. Such a regulation necessarily eliminates the vast majority of the people from any voice in the government of the country. In fact, not more than seventeen out of every thousand have the right to vote, or about 800,000 out of a population of some 50,000,000.

The Progressists, who had their advent under the exuberant Count Okuma, have nominally constituted the only party in opposition, though in the recent onslaught against the Saionji Cabinet they were joined by certain clubs and associations. As a matter of fact, the present Government did not control an actual majority in the Diet; so that the

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united efforts of the divided forces in the House could at any time have succeeded in embarrassing the administration. Fortunately for the Government, these clubs are sufficiently suspicious of the Progressist type of politician not always to abandon the executive to the treachery of the Opposition.

The Japanese have, of course, their House of Peers, much after the English model; but the Emperor from time to time exercises his right of raising commoners to membership as he deems them meriting the honor, though there is a limit that must not be exceeded. The recent House of Representatives consisted of two political parties, two political associations, and a few independents, comprising a total membership of 377. Of these, the Government party, known as the Rikken Seiyukai (Political Friends' Association), numbered 176, and the Progressists or Opposition, 94. The latter party is now under the leadership of Mr. Oishii, the gentleman who made himself famous while Minister to Korea by refusing to comply with the Court etiquette of the Hermit Kingdom. The Daido Club, which has not yet been formally organized as a political party, originated at the fall of the Katsura Cabinet, with a view to assisting the return of that Ministry to power; and it has for the most part limited its aggressive influence loyally to that object. Its sixty members represent a select set of rather aristocratic politicians, much averse to the Jingo type, and not easily affected by public opinion. In the recent elections these men were laboring for the return to power of the Marquis Katsura, the former Premier, and stood some chance of success. They joined the Progressists in their attack on the Government, with the purpose of discrediting the present Ministry in favor of its predecessor. The Yukokai, another political association of increasing importance, has now a membership of thirty-five, with Mr. Ozaki Yukio, the Mayor of Tokyo, as leader. The main plank in the platform of this association is the prevention of corruption in Japanese politics—an evil now so rife in that country as to demand the organization of an association for its cure. There were also a group of unattached members in the House, chiefly leading merchants; and it was to these independents that the Government often owed the saving of its face when a vote was taken.

No one appeared to expect that the present Cabinet would return to office, though in Japan it is often the unexpected that happens. But the sentiment of a leading vernacular daily concerning the Saionji Government was that of the whole nation: "The Saionji Cabinet is now as a light before the wind, and its demise may any moment be expected." The victory of the Government is an assurance of moderation and good sense in foreign affairs and a continuation of the notable progress which the Empire has made during the past few years.

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Life's Examinations

Thousands of graduates are going out this summer from school and college with a keen sense of relief because examinations are over. They are greatly mistaken. They are entering on the period of examinations, but of what will be to them a new description. The school has asked them, What do you know? Life will ask them, What can you do? And Life accepts no excuses.

The medical student begins his studies by committing to memory the names of all the bones in the body, doubtless a useful task. But when a man comes with a broken bone, he asks, not how well the doctor can recite the anatomical catalogue, but how well he can set the particular bone that is broken. The client does not inquire how good an examination the lawyer can pass on the law of contracts, but whether he can draw a contract that will stand the test of a hostile trial. When the young minister comes to be ordained, his fellow-ministers amuse themselves by inquiring how much he knows about theology. But his parishioners take scant interest in the inquiry; they want to know what ability he has to help them to engage in life's arduous campaign with joyous confidence, and to bear such burdens as life may lay upon them with unmurmuring patience. The young husband may

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possibly congratulate himself that his bride has taken a course in domestic science; but when he comes down in the morning he wants, not a recitation, but a breakfast.

Scholarship is not an end, it is a means to an end. The end is life—ability to serve and ability to enjoy. For to enjoy life is perhaps as important as to minister to it, and to be is certainly more important than to do. And yet these are not contrasted ends. For ability to achieve valuable service is the best test of character, and the secret of unfailing enjoyment of life in one's self is ability to minister to the life of others. These are the two questions which life is always putting to us, What capacity have you to do and what to enjoy? and every day is an examination day. The real test of a school or college is not, How much do its pupils know? but, How well equipped are they for joyous, serviceable living?

And this ought to be, though it by no means always is, the test of the teacher. We have no degrees which guarantee ability to teach. The degree of Ph.D. is supposed to be evidence that its possessor has some minute, not to say microscopic, knowledge on some minute, not to say microscopic, point. But it does little to indicate his ability to impart even his knowledge, and nothing to indicate his ability to impart life. And the end of education is, or ought to be, the enrichment of life. The quality most needed in a teacher is not scholarship but good red blood. He must be a living man, not a semi-vitalized text-book. Too great stress has been laid on raising the standard of scholarship and not enough on raising the standard of efficient character; too much on making scholars, too little on making capable men and women.

Nor is it true that the best-equipped scholars according to academic standards are, as a matter of course, the best-equipped men and women according to the standards of actual life. Sometimes they are; sometimes they are not. Henry Ward Beecher's scholarship at school is indicated by his remark that only once did he get next to the head; and that was when the class stood in a circle. But from one teacher he acquired his marvelous elocutionary power, from another his determination to know thoroughly whatever he knew, and from a third his love of literature for literature's sake. In short, he got out of school and college what is better than scholarship, namely, power. The two do not always go together. Nor, to take an illustration from a radically different type, can any one read Phillips Brooks's biography and not realize that his powers were due quite as much to self-development as to academic courses.

The moral is this—that as we need in our preachers nothing so much as the desire and the ability to harness religion to practical life, so we need in our teachers, in school and college, nothing so much as the desire and ability to harness scholarship to practical life. Not that in either church or school the end should be merely to make men and women able to do things; but in both the end should be to make men and women able to live rich, abundant, joyous, serviceable lives.

❀

The Spectator

The Spectator has been contemplating the addition of a new theory to his philosophy of life: that one should be wary how he tries to change those traits in an individual that are purely racial. For these have the sanction of ages, while the would-be reformer is but a thing of to-day's blooming. This view was nourished by some experiences the Spectator had last spring in the City of Mexico. For he learned there that the girl of the peon class has a heritage of almost ineradicable traits, some of which are: a coy unfriendliness to personal neatness, a constant yearning to disguise the bitter truth, a joy of inaction when the mistress's bright eye is absent, and a strain of kleptomania caused by childish delight in personal adornment, and affection for one's poverty-steeped family.

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For a week the Spectator had tried a life of romanticism in a lovely Spanish

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home, transformed easily into a retired hotel. But so many were its inconveniences and mediæval improvements that he began to wish for a lodging less romantic and more endurable. He would doubtless, however, have remained here to the end of his allotted chapter, such was the quaint witchery of the place, had not his ideas of hygiene been suddenly and vigorously shocked by his first bit of insight into the mind of the Mexican servant.

On this Saturday morning the Spectator found himself gazing anxiously into a half-used pitcher of water. Then he hastened to the landlady, fortunately an importation from the United States, and inquired of her where in the world the hotel got its supply of drinking-water from.

"Oh, it is pumped every morning by 'Lupe to the tank on the roof!"

"Ah, yes. And the tank? I suppose 'Lupe cleans that out frequently?"

"Why, certainly; every Friday morning. And I know he does it, for I ask him each time. But I will be only too glad to show it to you if you would care to see it."

❀

The Spectator agreed quickly, and we started on the hunt for this crystal-pure water. We paced long marble passages, twisted about the great court, and clambered up a black stairway to the dazzling roof, where the sun made blinding lights and deadly shadows. The Spectator skipped nimbly forward to examine the tank. To his amusement he found, open to the sky and to every breath of dusty air, a fine aquarium, comprising some twelve or thirteen species of wriggling things and innumerable gay little islands of varicolored vegetable matter. The baby wriggling things stared inquisitively at the Spectator, and he stared back.

"See," he cried to the landlady, "what your industrious porter is doing—raising fish for the market right over your very head!"

It was the woman's first sight of the reservoir. She reddened fast, then leaned over the wall surrounding the patio, and searched its quiet depths. "'Lupe, 'Lupe!" she shrilled. "*Venga ar-r-r-iba!*" which means, "Come right up here in a hurry," and without any "please."

A long silence followed. At last the dark, cracked face of 'Lupe emerged, his eyes blinking in the sun. "'Lupe," she cried in Spanish, "*did* you clean this yesterday, as I told you to?"

"Si, si, si, Señora!" he asserted eagerly.

"Come here!" she commanded sternly. "Look at this! What do you call that?"

'Lupe ambled over and stared vacantly into the tank.

"Very, very dirty," she cried disdainfully. "And look! Guadelupe, look! *Animalita!*" she fairly shouted at the untroubled 'Lupe, "and *alive!*" breaking into English in her excitement. 'Lupe laughed and shook his head. "'*Animalita*'! Oh, no, Señora! Very, very clean," he assured her—"*muy, muy limpiar!*" The landlady was beside herself; but 'Lupe, self-possessed, grinning, and shaking his head, hopped around the tank, on an official tour of inspection, continually protesting his innocence and assuring her that there were no "little animals" in the water—in fact, that it was "*limpiar, muy limpiar!*" And then, while 'Lupe continued his smirking denials, and the landlady's voice was heightening to upper soprano, the Spectator modestly retired from the scene.

❀

On that very afternoon the Spectator met with joy an old friend—an official in one of the new American enterprises—and by him was abducted a willing captive for a fortnight's visit at his friend's home—a flat in a big apartment-house. And here he had a fine opportunity for observing the peculiarities of housekeeping in Mexico. One morning while he was reading with one eye El Diario, with the other he was watching Maria, an engaging little *criada*, scrub a window. "Excessive cleanliness!" was his first mental comment, as he saw her go over every inch of it for the second time. But soon he found that window-polishing was not her sole delight that morning. For on closer inspection he caught her laughing and slyly coquetting through the glass; the Spectator gazed down,

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and found a love-lorn Mexican carpenter replying to all of Maria's little advances. The scrubbing went thus pleasantly on to the sixth time, and the Spectator was just wondering whether it was his big red-tasseled sombrero or magnificent black mustache that appealed to the girl's heart, when her mistress called quietly from the next room, "Maria, you may go now and sweep the kitchen; *six* times is enough to make any window clean." The Spectator had before remarked to himself her leniency. She did not seem at all like the widely famed and much feared New England housekeeper, quick-tongued and ready to swoop upon a dilatory servant; never angry at any of Maria's oddities, she appeared to take her much as Heaven had made her.

❀

Half an hour later he caught fragments of a struggling but good-tempered conversation between his hostess and Maria; the latter was protesting against putting on her shoes, while her mistress calmly endeavored to show her that she must do it for decency's sake, and that, just as she had purchased this pair for Maria, so she would buy another as soon as they were worn out. "No, no, Señora, they were too good for the house; Maria would wear them only on fête-days or to go calling in!"

"It must be pretty hard," the Spectator suggested soothingly, "to break in a raw girl, especially one of a different race altogether."

"Why, we consider Maria almost a finished product; we think we have educated her about as far as it is possible to, if only she would wear shoes! She is a jewel compared to the others I have had. The first one insisted on sleeping on the mat in the kitchen, just like a tabby-cat, and I couldn't persuade her that a bed was made for human beings. And almost all of my cooks have had a vehement desire to wear their clothes like a skin, from one month to another, and I don't know when they took them off, for they departed too soon for me to find out. Perhaps you would be interested in a little book I got to help me in starting in, if you want to see what my early trials were. It was prepared for bewildered Americans adrift in Mexico." She handed the Spectator a small pamphlet in which were found many English-into-Spanish sentences, with their pronunciation carefully written out; these bore on every household problem, from hiring a maid to regulating her manners and morals. Some sentences which the Spectator remembers are these: "Do not flirt with the milkman;" "Take off your clothes and sleep in the *bed;*" "Wash your hands frequently;" "Wash your face often;" "Do not wash your hands and face in the dish-pan;" "Never, *never* sleep upon the floor." The Spectator readily agreed that Maria was far from the raw state.

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That afternoon, as he and his friends were starting for the floating gardens, his host remarked: "We have an invariable little ceremony of departure from this house, and we always advise our guests to share in it. It consists in locking up all your valuables in your trunk, then locking the door, and carrying the key off in your pocket. You see, Maria's father might happen in and be bitten with a laudable curiosity to find out what the latest style in Yankee haberdashery and vests is, and he might be so carried away with enthusiasm as to borrow some samples to take home and show to his big-eyed family. You can't tell. My wife locks her jewel-box, locks that up in her bureau drawer, and then turns the key in her own door."

"Yes, but really Maria is a treasure," interposed his wife. "She has never taken anything more valuable than a shirt-waist."

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The Spectator was dumb with surprise then, but much more so when, that evening, upon Maria's going out, her mistress, after watching her carefully, disappeared into the *criada's* little bedroom. Fifteen minutes later she reappeared, holding proudly in her hands some pink silk ribbon, a silver-backed comb, some bits of velvet, two linen handkerchiefs, and one of her husband's imported neckties. "Don't be alarmed," she cried

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reassuringly; "this is no common theft, but only my weekly exploration of darkest Mexico. I have to get back my possessions when I can, and I have no doubt Maria admires me for not being easy. I never say anything to her, and she thoughtfully never inquires why I take back my things which she has so diligently acquired and hoarded. Only I have to watch her when she goes out to see that she doesn't carry off anything very bulky."

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Two or three days later the Spectator was studying the little book again; he found several sentences in it ringing different tunes on the same refrain of "*Ne mentira*, Do not lie!" This reminded him of the immovable 'Lupe and the water-tank. But it was not long before he had a proof that untruth-telling was an ability not confined to the male sex alone, for—

"Maria, we will have an omelet for lunch to-day, with ham," came through the thin walls.

"But, Señora, there are no eggs."

"No eggs! Impossible, Maria; I bought a dozen yesterday and we used only six on the cake; that leaves six."

"No, no, Señora. We have used them up. We have no eggs."

"Well, I will just look for myself."

"If you please, Señora, but you need not trouble, for there are no eggs."

"I will see. Why, Maria, here is one that has hidden itself in the teapot!"

"Oh, Señora, that was the one I kept for your coffee, and forgot it."

"Oh, and see! Here are two wrapped up in the table-cloth in the drawer!"

"Oh, yes, Señora, those are the two eggs that rolled off the table and I could not find them anywhere!"

"But," a few minutes later, "come quick and see a marvel! These have *flown* up behind the clock! Now, Maria, we will have an omelet for lunch to-day."

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"Well," remarked the Spectator, sympathizingly, when the victor returned, "you certainly must have fun besides exasperation in housekeeping. I think you manage admirably under conditions that would break the patience of most housekeepers I know."

"Oh, one gets used to anything. Besides, it is my maxim that what is deeply in the blood won't come out easily. So I do my best without trying to reform an impossible case all at once. So much lies in custom. For, you see, Maria's family, besides considering her a wardrobe, also look on her as a heaven-sent pantry. At first my cooks used to steal a great deal from me; at present I've got it down to such a fine point that I'm sure I'm not supporting more than two full-grown members of Maria's family and one child. I just reckon it up in my household accounts each week, thus: 'Maria's family, so much.' Of course it is trying, especially at first; but, on the other hand, Maria's wages are very low, and she has many admirable qualities: patience in unlimited quantities, good temper, and docility; indeed, merely to cook on a Mexican stove requires all these in high degree."

❀

This opened the eyes of the Spectator, and he found many good, solid qualities in Maria. She was truly as patient as a lamb and docile as a trained dog, and never did she seem to think any task beneath her dignity; she would stand for an hour bent over the primeval Mexican stove, fanning the charcoal continuously in order to have the steak nicely done. Thereupon a butterfly scheme came flitting to the Spectator: he would take fine qualities from many races, and evolve that dream of all women, a perfect servant. His model would have the patience and willingness of the Mexican *criada*, the honesty of the Swede, the engaging manners of the Italian, the skill of the Frenchman, the artistic feeling and managerial ability of the Japanese, and the superhuman strength of the Pole; why, the Spectator would be a benefactor to the human race, and could die surrounded by untold wealth, happy in the consciousness that splendid monuments would be erected to his memory, that innumerable public parks and a cheap brand of cigars would be named for him!

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The Temperance Tidal Wave[1]

FIRST PAPER

BY SAMUEL J. BARROWS

President of the International Prison Commission

THERE is a difference between a local shower and a tidal wave. A thunder shower in Chicago may dampen the North Side and leave the South Side entirely dry. A cloudburst in Montana may not be felt in Illinois. The Weather Bureau, surveying the whole country, easily identifies them both as local showers. But when the captain of a Hudson River steamer feels his boat rise mysteriously at the dock in Albany, one hundred and forty-three miles from the sea, he knows that it is not the result of a local shower in the Adirondacks, but of a tidal wave from the ocean. The same force which is lifting his boat on the Hudson is lifting the great liner at New York, the Dutch sloop at Amsterdam, the great fleet of ironclads on the Pacific. There are variations in the height of the wave, due to local causes, and flood-tide may appear at different times at different places; but nowhere is it a question simply of local showers, but of the motion of the earth and the attraction of the moon.

When a single town in New York votes to go dry on the question of license, and some other town in Illinois votes to go wet, it may be due to some local option shower, or a local option drought. But when we see a great temperance wave move with resistless energy across the land, when we see the tide of public opinion against alcoholism making itself felt in England, France, Sweden, Finland, Russia, Switzerland, as well as in Illinois, Oklahoma, and the Black Belt, we know just as well that it is not merely a question of local showers—some great moral or social world-force is making itself felt in our civilization.

The temperance tidal wave is not a metaphor, it is a fact. It is a form of social and moral energy which registers itself just as certainly as the ocean wave, the swift wind, the changing temperature, can write their autographs in a language which the trained observer can read. It is a manifestation of public opinion which is registering itself in words, deeds, and tendencies. We can measure it by votes, laws, public discussions, political platforms, police statistics, jail commitments; and the brewer is beginning to measure it in his beer vats. Oliver Optic started a "Wine Bibbers' Temperance Society." It looks as if we were on the verge of a saloon house-cleaning crusade, led by the brewers themselves!

The direction, force, and rate of movement of this temperance tidal wave can even be predicted. On the 21st of April the people of Illinois voted to close fifteen hundred saloons; five hundred more were closed on the same day in Michigan, Colorado, and Nebraska. Superintendent Baker, of the National Anti-Saloon League, after a careful estimate of the outlook for the whole country for 1908, prophesies that not less than thirty saloons a day will be closed during the year, or two hundred a week. Allowing an average of thirty feet front for each saloon, that means fifty-nine and one-third miles of saloons to be closed in the year. Are the brewers laughing at this prediction as the wild, hysterical dream of a temperance man intoxicated with success? Not at all. The predictions of the far-sighted liquor men are almost as radical. A year ago the Wine and Spirit Gazette said: "If the Anti-Saloon League can maintain its present organization, it looks as if it certainly will destroy the legalized saloon in all the Southern States, except, perhaps, Missouri; and it is certainly making strong headway in Indiana, Ohio,

[1] This will be followed by a second article from Dr. Barrows with the same general title, but relating more specifically to the conditions in this country. Editorial comment will be found in another place in this issue of The Outlook.—THE EDITORS.

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Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and other Western and Northern States." As to temperance weather, the reports and observations of the Temperance Weather Bureau and the Liquor Weather Bureau almost coincide. The brewer is measuring the current by "the law of diminishing returns." In the great majority of States of the United States the liquor dealer is now on the defensive. The question is how to save his business from extinction.

The modern temperance movement is taking on new aspects and has adjusted itself to new conditions. When the temperance movement began in England and this country, the argument for abstinence was addressed wholly to the individual; it was based upon considerations of personal duty or interest. Intemperance might wreck a constitution, spoil a career, bring misery upon the home. The electric appeals of John B. Gough were made directly to the drinker, and his success was measured by the number of pledges he got in a year. The great "Apostle of Temperance," Father Mathew, administered the pledge to one hundred thousand people in Galway in two days, and in five months to one hundred and fifty thousand people in Cork. The American Temperance Society, organized in Boston in 1826, and the numerous State and local societies organized about the same time, worked along similar lines. Little attempt was made to improve the environment. When the Second Church of Dorchester, Massachusetts, was dedicated in 1807, the bill for the entertainment of the clergy contained a generous item for Madeira wine for the ministers, and an additional item for "gin for the sexton." Such a provision was common at the time. The church assumed no responsibility in furnishing this temptation; the individual drinker was responsible for his own excesses.

In spite of sensational, exaggerated, and evanescent elements, the early efforts for total abstinence had noble and fruitful results. It was the first great movement of the temperance wave, and for a time it seemed to carry everything before it. It was not until 1846 that a prohibitory law was passed in Maine, and that the real fight with the liquor traffic was transferred from an appeal to the individual to the arena of social control. The Whisky Insurrection of 1794, to suppress which President Washington called out the militia, had no moral relation to the temperance cause. It was simply a question whether the Government could and would collect its revenues. While the traffic in alcohol is still a question of public revenue in the interest of which an increased consumption is an advantage, the whole trend of modern legislation is to limit the supply and control its distribution.

Logically as well as historically it is easy to see why social control of the liquor traffic, in some form or other, has become a recognized principle in modern legislation. When temperance was regarded as an individual and not as a social question, there was a natural protest against the restriction of individual liberty by sumptuary laws. Whether enacted by Lycurgus, Augustus, Charlemagne, or Edward III, they had in them no element of public opinion. They seemed to be the edict of an individual tyrant against individual liberty. Because they were not supported by public opinion they were not observed. Anti-liquor laws in modern democracy are not edicts imposed upon the people; they are laws adopted by the people themselves, and depending upon the people for their execution. In our own day extreme individualism has been modified in every respect by fraternalism, by new conceptions of solidarity and social obligation. "No man liveth to himself." Eating and drinking are private acts, but they may have important social consequences. If the individual is responsible to society for his acts, society is recognizing its responsibility to the individual. It is responsible to some extent for his environment; it must furnish him adequate protection. The State intervenes to protect the individual against diseased meat, impure milk, and adulterations of food of any sort. Individual health may be a personal concern; but the public health is a social concern. Boards of health have sprung up in all civilized countries. Drunkenness is an individual vice; but if it deprives the

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individual of his self-control, it becomes a social peril; it means theft, assault, wife-beating, social disorder, homicide; it means neglected homes, neglected children, poverty, and pauperism. Alcoholism is a form of temporary insanity. Only the extreme anarchist will deny the right of society to control the man who is socially dangerous because he cannot control himself. If we restrict the liberty of an individual who is drunk or insane, it is because we cannot imperil the liberty of the multitude, and we must also protect the man against himself.

In our modern democracy, legislation is an expression of public opinion in the interest of public security, public order, and public liberty. The whole range of legislation has been greatly enlarged. It is no more a sumptuary law to restrict the sale of alcohol than to restrict the sale of cocaine, opium, bad milk, gunpowder, or dynamite. The question, therefore, of public regulation, restriction, or prohibition of the liquor traffic takes its place in legislation as naturally as the question of imitation butter or of expectoration in public places; it is a part of the question of public sanitation and social control.

Alcoholism is seen to be a prolific source of public disorder. Every community has a right to fix and maintain a standard of public decency. It can exclude a distillery or a liquor saloon on the same principle that it can exclude a fat-boiling establishment, a slaughter-house, or any other nuisance, once freely tolerated in thickly settled communities.

Still again, alcoholism is closely related to the question of pauperism and crime, great sources of public expense. Temperance advocates may easily be forgiven for exaggerating, as they often have done, the amount of crime and pauperism which can be directly or indirectly traced to drunkenness; but placed at the very lowest figure it is bad enough. In 1900 and 1905 the International Prison Congress gathered facts and statistics on this subject in Europe. They were secured and analyzed by men not given to exaggeration for rhetorical effect. They presented a conservative view of conditions in Europe. Baehr's statistics, running back twenty-five or thirty years, have been the basis of our knowledge of the connection between alcoholism and crime. Of thirty thousand prisoners examined by him, 41 per cent committed their crime under the influence of alcohol. In Belgium Professor Thiry makes the general proportion 45 per cent. Mr. Schaffroth, inspector of prisons in Switzerland, reports 42 per cent of the men as drunkards and 31 per cent of the women. The physician-in-chief at the prison in Nice, France, says that the influence of alcoholism on crime is 59 per cent; the registrar of the prison of Poissy says 66 per cent. Two English prison physicians say from 55 per cent to 60 per cent, while Mr. Wieselgren, director of the penal institutions of Sweden, says that 74 per cent of male prisoners admitted that their crimes were connected with the abuse of alcoholic liquors. The most conservative view as to the influence of alcohol on crime is that of Dr. Guillaume, of Berne, who fixes it as 33 per cent, while Dr. Forel, of Switzerland, says from 50 to 75 per cent of crimes against the person are due in part or whole to alcoholism.

In Massachusetts the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, as a result of an elaborate investigation made in 1895 on the influence of the liquor traffic, found that 82 per cent of convicted persons were under the influence of liquor at the time the offense was committed, and about 65 per cent of paupers were addicted to the use of liquor.

Is it strange, then, since from a third to a half of the crime and pauperism of a land can be traced to drunkenness, that legislators should be urging an ounce of prevention instead of a pound of cure? "You lock up my husband for drunkenness," said a woman to the judge; "why don't you lock up the saloon?" This is the way the subject presents itself to a large number of voters in the United States. They have concluded that to reduce the business at the bar of the saloon means less business at the bar of the court. Is this an incorrect notion?

It is too late to ask whether society has a right to protect itself from disorder and indecency, from pauperism and crime; *it has been determined to do so in nearly every civilized country;* and the

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great question is not, *Shall* it be done? but, *How* shall it be done? Shall the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks be regulated or be interdicted? If sold, under what regulations? Shall the sale be made a source of public revenue? Shall they be sold to children and to minors and to habitual drunkards? Shall all alcoholic beverages come under the same restriction, or shall a distinction be made between distilled spirits and beer and light wines? Who shall decide these questions? Shall they be decided by the Council of the Empire, as in Russia, or by the people at the polls, as in the United States? If decided at the polls, shall the people of the whole State decide together, or shall it be decided by counties or towns, cities or parts of cities? A myriad of questions as to details come up in the whole matter of social regulation of the liquor traffic. The conditions vary in every country. There are factors in Atlanta not found in London, and factors in Scotland not found in Switzerland, but in the last five years more unanimity has been attained in the United States in answering this question than in any other country in the world.

In Europe the most exciting campaign for legislative restriction has been going on at the same time this spring in two countries, England and Switzerland, where the conditions are very different. In the United Kingdom the consumption of spirits, wine, and beer has become enormous. With a total population of 43,659,000, the expenditure for liquors of all kinds during 1906 reached the sum of $809,681,829, or an average of $18 per capita. In 1907 the expenditure rose to $815,000,000. Deducting children and adult abstainers—about one-half of the population—this means that the drinking half spent on an average $37.12 per capita, so that a family of two adult drinkers spent on the average $74.24.

From what source does this enormous supply of liquor come? On January 1, 1907, there were in England and Wales alone 124,189 licensed public-houses and 6,907 registered clubs, a total of 131,096 places for the retail sale of drink; that is, one drinking shop or club to every 206 persons. In the same territory in England and Wales 174,049 persons were convicted of drunkenness in 1907, 33,003 of whom were women.

These figures show, on one hand, why a large number of people in England and Wales are demanding reform, and why it is hard, against the liquor trust, to get a reform through. A vast number of people want to drink and a vast number of people want to supply them.

Successive Parliaments have tried to bring in satisfactory temperance measures without avail. Mr. Balfour's bill of 1904 left the people in a worse plight than before, as it changed the constitutional order of nearly three hundred and fifty years by making a license to sell liquors a vested interest of the brewer, instead of being, as before, an annual permit liable to be withdrawn for misconduct, and whose renewal might be refused. This bill also introduced a new element in the granting of licenses; it gave compensation to the owner of the licensed house for the full "monopoly value," often dishonestly inflated, on the withdrawal of the license. Thus a licensed house in the east of London, valued by its owner on the rate-book at £42 for taxing purposes, was valued by him and compensated at £7,560, or $35,800.

The hopes of the temperance reformers are now based on the new license bill for England and Wales (it does not apply to Ireland and Scotland) introduced by Mr. Asquith, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, and now the successor of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. In introducing the bill Mr. Asquith said: "Every one who is interested in social progress will, I am sure, agree that effective reform of the licensing laws is now overdue." The bill is not a total abstainers' bill, but a "sober man's bill," which will reverse part of the policy of Mr. Balfour's "Bless-all-my-dear-friends-and-relations" bill of 1904, by setting up a time limit of fourteen years after the passage of the law when all licenses shall lapse and no further compensation be given for their refusal, and a clear declaration of their annual nature shall be made. The chief aims of the bill are to lessen the present excessive number

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of public-houses and to give to the State unfettered control of the liquor trade. Thirty-two thousand public-houses are to be closed in fourteen years. The scale of reduction will depend on the density of population. Compensation is to be paid for all public-houses closed within the fourteen years if closed unnecessarily. The publican, the actual license-holder, is, in addition to the brewer, to receive special compensation for the loss of business; previously the brewers got the lion's share of the compensation. At the end of fourteen years all licenses come under full State control.

One of the most important features of the Government bill is the acceptance of a principle which has wrought such remarkable results in the United States—the principle of local option. When the time limit of fourteen years is reached as to licenses now in force, the people will have the power of local option as to limitation or prohibition. As to new licenses, the people of any given locality, after April 5, 1909, are to have the power to prohibit the granting of any new license in that locality. A prohibition resolution can be carried by a simple majority, and the question, whichever way decided, cannot come up again for three years. The hours for opening on Sunday are limited; local magistrates are given power to exclude children from liquor bars and to prohibit the employment of women in public-houses. Street beer-drinking is made illegal, and the sale of liquor on passenger vessels, heretofore unrestricted, is brought under stringent regulations. Clubs that supply alcoholic drinks are placed on the same footing as public-houses. The compensation, as under the Act of 1904, is to be raised by a levy "on the trade." The area of the levy is to be the whole of England and Wales, and the full levy is to be raised each year. The money is to be invested in the Licensing Commission, and paid out by them. In the year 1907 1,716 licenses were extinguished, and the holders under the Act of 1904 were entitled to compensation. The average cost to the compensation fund per license was $4,584, and the compensation levied for the year was $5,363,000.

Both sides regard this as the biggest fight that England has ever had on the liquor question. Mr. Asquith showed that from $500,000,000 to $750,000,000 are invested in the liquor trade. On the other hand, the opponents of the bill, who declare that it is an attack upon property, say that the amount invested equals a billion and a half of dollars. The number of employees in the liquor trade, as given by Mr. Asquith from the census, is nearly 259,000. But the Hon. John Gretton declares that there are 700,000 persons depending upon the direct employment of the breweries, and that more than 1,300,000 depend upon indirect employment.

Thus we have a great industrial force, backed up by an enormous amount of money, opposing the new bill. Many clergymen of the Established Church are lined up with the liquor dealers, the reason for which it is not difficult to discover when we know that 1,280 clergymen have invested their little all in breweries and other licensed establishments. On the other hand, the Primate of all England, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and twenty-one bishops, and the Free Churches almost without exception, are supporting this bill.

The campaign is marked by unusual bitterness. Sir Thomas Whittaker, a strong advocate of the bill, quotes an old official of the House of Commons who said that, in his experience, the most dangerous subjects for the Government to touch are drink and religion. It has, in fact, required no little courage on the part of the Government to make a new license bill a feature of the official programme. In addition to brewers and distillers, the bill is opposed by a large number of moderate drinkers who consider it a direct interference with the liberties of the people, and who repeat the trite saying that "You cannot make a man sober by act of Parliament," and that "It should not be made criminal to drink a glass of beer." The Government bill, however, does not attack individual liberty or make drinking a crime; it simply reduces the area of temptation. Perhaps no one has better stated the real spirit or purpose of the bill than the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Balfour:

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"I agree with him [Mr. Asquith] that among all the social evils which meet us in every walk of life and every sphere of activity, the greatest of all evils is the evil of intemperance. All we can do in our capacity as legislators is to aid those other great and fructifying forces upon which we must in the main rely for any great beneficial change in the habits of our countrymen." Doubtless Mr. Balfour referred largely to forces of education; but another opponent of the bill in the House of Commons—a recognized representative of the licensed holders—attributes this bill primarily to the "organized efforts and propaganda of an organization which for nearly half a century has been trying to suppress the licensed trade. It has progressed with rapid strides in recent years, and its propaganda has been so widespread and so effective that there is scarcely a hamlet in the country that does not possess to-day one of its agents."

The beautiful lakes of Switzerland are not subject to tidal action, but there is no place in the world where the form of government, with its provision for initiative and referendum, is so sensitive to tidal movements of public opinion. In the month of April public sentiment made a new declaration concerning the regulation of a portion of the liquor traffic. There is no such flagrant intoxication in Switzerland as in England. Women are not seen reeling in public bar-rooms; a large portion of the people confine themselves to beer and light wines. Nevertheless, when one studies the sources of crime in Switzerland, he finds there, as in every civilized country, that crime is largely due to alcoholism, the lowest estimate of the relation being, as already shown, thirty-three per cent and the highest seventy-five per cent.

The control of the system in that land is partly cantonal and partly federal. Switzerland has a population about as large as that of the State of Massachusetts, and is divided up into twenty-one cantons, each of which has its own laws regulating license. The number of saloons is based upon the number of inhabitants. The federal Government has a monopoly of the sale of distilled spirits. The cantons receive from the confederation one-tenth of the product of the sale of alcohol, which they use in combating the abuse of alcoholic liquors, applying it to the support of public schools; but many cantons have used this money for public improvements, such as road-building, instead of in a direct fight against alcohol. The great danger is from the increased consumption of absinthe, and the temperance societies are making strong efforts for its restriction and prohibition.

During the first week in April of this year all other questions in Parliament dwindled into insignificance compared with the popular demand for the initiative against absinthe, which has already been interdicted by the local legislatures of two cantons, those of Vaud and Geneva. For several days the Swiss Chamber, in the beautiful parliamentary building at Berne, presented an unusual appearance. The galleries were crowded, and the debate, which occupied three days, showed such a ferment as the introduction of alcohol in a legislative programme generally produces. There are three official languages, French, German, and Italian, in the Swiss Chamber, and all of them were heard in the heated discussion. In Switzerland the initiative was created to enable the people to solve questions themselves, and the petition for the initiative in this case was signed by 168,000 people. Mr. Ruchet, the chief of the Department of the Interior, did not minimize the dangers from absinthe, but maintained that the measure was partial and inadequate, and that the consumption of black coffee, strengthened by schnapps, in German Switzerland is just as dangerous. It is given to children going to school, and it is used to moisten food for babies to make them sleep better. He confessed that if he had been in Geneva or Lausanne he would have voted for prohibition; but is it worth while, he demanded, to dose all the children of a family because two of them are sick?

The Government, while objecting to the form of the proposition, failed to present any other, and the national assembly gave a majority for the measure which even its most optimistic advocates had not expected. The initiative was

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carried April 7 by a vote of 82 to 53. An analysis of the vote showed that of the twenty-eight French deputies only ten voted against it; that it was supported by a considerable number of the radicals of German Switzerland, where beer is more popular than absinthe. La Revue, of Lausanne, interprets the vote, not as a political manifestation of different groups, but rather as an expression of a current of public opinion marked by the highest idealism. The Upper Chamber ratified the vote of the popular chamber by 24 votes to 12. It seems practically certain that the people will prohibit absinthe, as it has already been interdicted in Belgium.

But a few years ago many temperance leaders in the United States were pinning their faith to the Gothenburg or its companion system in Norway, and an effort to establish it in Massachusetts failed by one vote in the Legislature. An essential part of the system is not merely the State control of the traffic, but the substitution of other attractions for the saloon. The opponents of the system, the total abstainers, point to the fact that the consumption of beer has largely increased, and that arrests for drunkenness have also largely increased, since the establishment of the system. On the other hand, its advocates show that there is less alcoholic drink consumed in Sweden and Norway than in any other country.

My visit in Stockholm preceded by a week the meeting of the International Anti-Alcoholic Congress. Its Secretary, Professor Curt Wallys, one of the most eminent chemists of Sweden, as the result of his scientific studies came to the conclusion that alcohol was not a food, but a source of the deepest social misery. He became a conspicuous leader of the total abstinence movement, and is confident that prohibition will come before long as a legislative measure. As he is a member of Parliament as well as a scientific man, his opinion and influence are important.

In Finland, where I had an opportunity to see a number of members of Parliament, including the Baroness von Grippenberg, confidence was strong that Finland would adopt prohibition, but a good deal of doubt was expressed as to the approval of the measure by the Russian Government.

In Russia it was clear that, in addition to political and economic problems, problems of drought and irrigation, problems of ignorance and education, there is also the great burden of alcoholism. Count Witte has recently said that intemperance is the greatest evil from which the country suffers. The Imperial treasury draws a large part of its revenue from the monopoly of alcohol. The income derived from its sale is $368,000,000. Of this sum $1,250,000 is paid out as a grant to various temperance societies to be used in the fight against alcohol. Maxim Kovalevsky, a member of the Council of the Russian Empire, somewhat satirically compares the sum appropriated by the Government to combat alcoholism with that which it derives from the sale of the article it is professedly trying to discourage. Complaint is made that the temperance societies fritter away their money in cheap shows and entertainments. Some of the Council of Bishops have urged that this work be committed to the Church, and point to the fact that in one district, largely made up of workingmen, eighty thousand had been induced by the Church to sign the pledge, and a million pamphlets against alcoholism had been published at the expense of the Church. The Russian Church is not very active in social reform, and the lower Russian clergy are not shining examples of temperance; and we can hardly expect to see in Russia the Church taking the part in the agitation against alcohol which has been taken by the Baptist and Methodist Churches in our Southern States. Kovalevsky pins his faith to political restriction, and reproaches the Government with not knowing that American States had been bold enough to renounce the revenues received from alcohol, and that great independent organizations, without grants from the State, are working for the suppression of intemperance.

In Germany the total abstinence movement was long a subject of ridicule. It has gradually gained strength. Several societies are now working in this particular field, numbering some sixty thou-

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sand members, and an organization of moderate drinkers has twenty-seven thousand members. Little has been done in the way of legal restriction. The only thing important in this nature is section 33 of the Gewerbeordnung, which makes the granting of a license dependent upon the proof that there is a necessity for a licensed house. The license may be granted for spirits or simply for beer or wine. The present license law is very unsatisfactory to the temperance leaders. A prominent jurist, Dr. Hermann M. Poppert, a judge in Hamburg, has written a monograph on the subject of local option. It appeals largely to experience in the United States. As the alcoholic liquor trade represents a great organization of capital, attempts will be made to secure the help of the Socialistic movement in this field, and also of the woman suffrage movement, which is more likely to succeed through local option. The present programme is to secure a much stricter observance of the existing laws by bringing pressure to bear upon the boards which have the power to grant licenses, and by developing local and social interest to lead the way to local option.

In Rumania the Parliament has recently voted, under the action of a Liberal government, a law concerning the monopoly of village saloons.

In southern France I was struck, last fall, with the contrast presented to conditions in Russia. In both countries there was economic disturbance. In Russia thousands of peasants had been on the verge of starvation by reason of famine; in France the wine-growers were suffering from the excessive bounty of the soil. The crop was so vast that it could not be sold. In Perpignan one dealer, despairing of selling his wine, concluded to give it away, and placed a large cask on the street with a cup for anybody who came along. Admiring the abundant growth of a vineyard, I said to a peasant woman, "What a beautiful crop!" "Ah!" she said with a sad face, "if rain comes now, the crop will be simply frightful!"

Little intemperance in France can be traced to the use of wine in the home. There, as elsewhere, the danger from alcoholism comes from the saloon and from the drinking of absinthe. A law of 1878 was passed to repress open drunkenness and forbid the sale of alcohol to children under sixteen years of age. A petition lately sent to Parliament for a law forbidding the manufacture and sale of absinthe was signed by three hundred thousand people. A commission was appointed to consider the subject, but thus far without much result. Anti-alcoholic teaching has been introduced in the schools. The Minister of War has forbidden the use of distilled drinks inside the barracks, and has asked the officers to hold lectures on the subject of temperance. A prominent French advocate of total abstinence said to me, "The French army is becoming a school of moderation, if not a school of abstinence."

The French temperance leaders are agitating now to prohibit the manufacture and sale of absinthe, for a law limiting the number of public-houses, for the confinement of inveterate drunkards in special asylums, and for local option as to license or prohibition.

Turning from Europe to the United States, we find that 36,000,000 people have put the saloon under the ban of the law, 10,000,000 by State laws and 26,000,000 by local laws. Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi have, with Maine, Kansas, and North Dakota, State-wide constitutional or statutory prohibition, and in many of the States where local option prevails there are more "dry" spots than "wet."[1] The rapidity and extent of the movement are well summed up in a single paragraph by Ferdinand Cowle Iglehart, of the Anti-Saloon League, in the Review of Reviews: "There are 20,000,000 people in the fourteen Southern States, 17,000,000 of whom are under prohibitory law in some form. In 1900 there were 18,000,000 under prohibition in the United States; now there are 36,000,000. In eight months State-wide prohibition has cleared the saloon from an area as great as that of France. In that area there is a solid block of territory 320 miles north and south by 720 miles east and west, in

[1] Since this was written North Carolina has adopted State prohibition by popular vote.—THE EDITORS.

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which, on the first day of next January, a bird can fly from the Mississippi to the Atlantic Ocean, and from the boundary of Tennessee to the Gulf of Mexico, without looking down upon a legalized saloon. Great Britain and Ireland could be set down over this space without covering it. There would be 10,000 square miles of 'dry' territory left as a border."

The method of regulation in the British colonies follows more closely the prevailing method and tendency in the United States than those of the mother country. The passage of the Scott Act in the Dominion of Canada in 1878 marked an epoch in the history of liquor legislation in that country. It gave to cities and counties the right of local option. The Province of Quebec adopted local option in 1899, and the writer, by a summer residence of thirty years in this province, has noted the gradual development of prohibition sentiment. In Nova Scotia sixteen out of eighteen counties have local option; in New Brunswick all but five counties; Prince Edward Island has it in its whole extent; it has made much progress in Manitoba. Temperance sentiment is marked in Ontario. Toronto is a shining example of the effect of public sentiment in reducing the evils of a lax license system. In 1874, with a population of 60,000, it had 530 licenses. In 1907, with 260,000 population, it had but 207.

In New South Wales local option has been in operation since 1882; Victoria adopted it in 1876; New Zealand in 1881, permitting each electoral district to decide the question by a three-fifths vote. Canada shows the smallest per capita consumption of absolute alcohol in the English-speaking world, and New Zealand comes next.

Thus it will be seen from the array of facts here presented, covering Great Britain, the continent of Europe, the United States, Canada, and Australia, that this many-phased problem of liquor regulation is not a local question but a world-wide movement. Local phases may intensify the agitation, but they have not caused it. The whole problem is related to newer and higher ideals of modern civilization, to new standards of personal conduct and of social control, to higher demands of efficiency; it is affected by strong moral and religious impulses and by a determination to attack at their root the diseases and evils of civic and social life.

What are some of the active and efficient forces which have brought about this change, and what are some of the results obtained? An attempt will be made to answer these questions to some extent in another article.

VERGERS

BY ELEANOR FERRIS

WE were revisiting the Rhine, and, seated in the bow of the boat, were receiving generous doses of Baedeker from Americans more conscientious, who not only followed their stars as directed by that infallible guide, but had an illustrated map of the river, which they painstakingly matched to the passing shores. The zigzag course of the steamer, and the similarity of the pictured castles, made such matching no easy matter.

Our idleness weighed upon us as we noted the excellent team-work of the family. The mother read aloud from the guide-book, the daughter adroitly managed a flapping folding map, holding a ready-wet pencil poised above it, while the father wielded the camera, saying, "Is that 'the most imposing castle'? Then check it. If you saw it, and knew it when you saw it, check it. And double-check the ones I snap."

I heard with awe not unmixed with envy. Had my mind been capable of such a checking system, how much of Europe might I by now have seen and checked! How might my facts have

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been methodically garnered and my bank-account spared by a judicious distribution of checks on my mad career! For so would my career be considered from the standpoint of these industrious checkers.

Never yet have I seen enough of Rhenish castle or English cathedral to check it from my list, never can I feel that I have "done" them; but the few that I have seen are always so known in part that I forever hark back to them, and the day for home-turning comes before the old haunts are all revisited, while the new ones are still put off till the next time. I own it with a comfortable sort of sorrow that the cities I have seen are fewer than the times I have crossed and that, tortoise-wise, I took one Swiss pass, and that the lowest, in the two weeks spent by some of my countrymen in "doing ten passes and a lot of lakes."

So it happens, through this habit of returning to places which should have been checked the year before, that I know few churches but many vergers, and I am almost convinced that one may make or mar the cathedral he exploits.

Not until you have yielded your independence and followed your verger for good or ill, may you possess your soul and the cathedral in peace. Until then the chapels cry out to be unlocked and the crypt to be visited; while one after one the vergers admit tourists through the gate, knowing that soon or late you too must pay your sixpence and move in.

Last year at Winchester Cathedral we took, or were taken by, the first verger who came—a man with an indestructible face, who had naught to offer save sapless dates and figures. He wore no gown and (I am unlearned in these matters) perhaps he was not a real verger at all; but he held the keys and we were let in. He let us pass undiscovered the grave of Izaak the fisherman, and we would not have known whether there be any Jane Austen had we not sought out for ourselves the inscription to her varied charms and gentle life. Some one had just laid upon the stone slab that marks her resting-place a bunch of fresh sweet peas, pink and perfect—they seemed somehow to make up for our verger's neglect.

This summer, being again in the New Forest (so called because it was new nearly a thousand years ago, when William the Red took it for his hunting), we motored not too swiftly over the fifteen miles to Winchester town. The countryside was deep in June despite the cold, rainy month, and we slipped softly past pine woods and open heath; hedged meadows, poppy-sprinkled; along lanes overhung with elms, and ever at the turning a thatched cottage, shut in by trim hedges and smothered in climbing roses. Then by stretches of the Forest, gnarly oaks and royal beeches, and sunlit glades expectant of Puck or Rosalind; beside the green pastures where Izaak Walton followed the pleasant windings of the Itchen, and so once more we found ourselves in the great church where he is buried. Our first apprehensive glance descried the useless verger of last year rapidly verging toward us. Determined to escape him, we took nearby chairs and were lost in contemplation of pier and vaulting. He fixed us with his eye, and we sank upon our knees with action as simultaneous as it was unplanned. If our prayer were but the exclamation, "Who will rid me of this pestilent verger?" it was answered more speedily than many more orthodox orisons; for at the moment the stones echoed to the clacking heels of a party of trippers (among whom we never class ourselves, however much we trip), and their female personal conductor said, in a hardly lowered, businesslike voice, "We have just twenty-three minutes to see everything." Our devoutly closed eyelids oped and shut amain in joyful thanksgiving, for the verger was being fairly "shooed" through the gate. We waited until the latch clicked behind the last of them, and, although one of us had never been to Winchester before, we determined to forego everything but the nave rather than be so attended. We were pointing out the wisdom of this decision to that one, who was of two minds about it, when we heard a little, mellow, subdued chuckle, and saw in the doorway of the great west portal, taking leave evidently of a fellow-towns-

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man, a verger such as we had dreamed of. Black-gowned, with kindly face and gray fringe of hair, with a look of loving ownership in the cathedral and of welcoming us to a share in its possession, the reminiscence of the chuckle beaming friendly in his eye, we knew him for a verger after our own hearts.

"Could you take us through the cathedral?" we breathed, as though asking a priceless boon, and "With pleasure, madam," he answered, as conferring the freedom of his city. We followed as he sang of the glorious fane, its rise and fall and resurrection; of the mighty work of the Normans, the graceful touch of their successors, and, alas! the graceless havoc of the destroyers.

Of men and of "h'arms" he sang, of the boxes holding the bones of Canute and other ancient kings. Pedantic antiquarians write skeptically as to the exact location of these skeletons, which in Cromwell's time were scattered about, they say, in the cathedral precincts. But in the mind of our verger they are satisfactorily sorted according to the inscription on each chest. And such sureness of tone is most comforting in a guide, aud a pleasing contrast to those pratings of "untenable tradition," which nowadays are uprooting some of our most cherished historic facts. With delighted credulity we saw St. Swithin's resting-place, and heard why he is inevitably connected with summer rains. We saw the "'oly 'ole" where relics had been kept, and the tomb of William Rufus "before the 'igh h'altar." Not for worlds would we have had an H the more or a faith the less.

We lingered over the grave of Izaak Walton the longer that our verger of last year had passed him by, and we saw the chair in which Queen Mary sat at the time of her marriage to Philip. "In which she is *said* to have sat," says Baedeker, with horrid caution; "in which she *sat*," said our verger, flatly. "And now we go h'out through the north h'aisle," he said at last, "to see Miss h'Austen. The h'Americans h'always h'arsks for 'er." There he left us, and parting with mutual thanks, if something more tangible passed between us 'twas but the substance of things hoped for.

Of kin to this flower of vergers, but of a more withered aspect, was he of the beautiful old Priory Church at Malvern. There, in long-gone days, Langland the Prior had his vision of Piers Plowman and the "Fair field of Folk, on a May mornynge on Mauverne hills." The church tower among the trees is the crowning point of the wide valley of the Severn.

We first entered the church for a gentle vesper service in the shortening September twilight, the lighted tapers only enhancing the gloom, as we strained our eyes to read the psalms for the evening. The Norman nave in its simplicity of low round arch and great plain pier summons one to be no more a tourist, but a pilgrim, and that day we desired no guide.

But the day after, with the sunbeams through old glass giving a warm look to the air, without in the least tempering its British chill, we were minded to see the fifteenth-century windows and the curious choir-stall carvings. We found the verger in the ambulatory with two interesting middle-aged Englishwomen, ambling contentedly from chained Bible to encaustic tiles, concerning which the verger possessed much remarkable information, apparently evolved from his own natural "gumption," as we could discover no other authority for his interpretations.

"This window is h'old h'ancient glawss," he said, pausing where Mary was pictured riding upon an ass, "the blue in the picture bein' the awss, miss," he added, noting my unintelligent look at the rather mixed outlines. At the little thirteenth-century chapel of Queen Anne we hesitated before a placard reading, "This chapel is reserved for private devotions."

"We may go in, since no one is at prayer," said the verger, and he gazed severely at the stout, good soul in black, with bonnet far back on her respectably parted hair, and at the bent old man who occupied another stiff chair. Both looked obligingly unprayerful, and our verger proceeded to unfold the story of the creation from the rich old painted glass, through which the sun was falling in gules of blood-red and wondrous blue.

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The figures were limned with such strange perspective and anatomy that without the verger's commentary I had been at a loss to tell Eve from the serpent. He, however, made all clear. "We 'ave 'ere the creation of woman—h'Adam in front, the rib comin' h'out of 'is side, the 'ead of h'Eve h'appearin' be'ind. Next we see h'Eve, 'er h'infant in 'er h'arms. Step a bit nearer, miss" (this to me, whom he seemed to single out as especially needing or deserving of instruction), "and you'll h'observe the small white h'object to be the h'infant h'Abel." I am convinced he was a very clever verger, for even his own mother would not have known the infant Abel.

Yet there are times when one is tempted to forego vergers utterly, lest the counsels of some darken the kindly light shed by others. I was so thinking in Westminster, after a little round in company of tourists there for the first time, and thus not knowing how they were being "put upon" by dissertations on every wretched statue, and not a word about the curious stone carving, the tracery, and other integral parts of the Abbey proper (the statues being, so to speak, the Abbey improper, and never to be sufficiently deplored or ignored).

Weary of hearing what I wot not, I wandered to the lonely cloisters, where pallid sunshine lay on the grass and wee daisies. Near an archway leading out, boys in turned-down round collars were gathering, I suppose, for choir practice, and one impish lad drew another into the shadow of a pillar at the corner of the cloister. There he waited, with eyes popping and ears visibly pricking, for the coming through the arch of one of the men of the choir, and at the right moment jumped out and throttled him, and was borne along with wriggles of delightedly futile resistance to rehearsal.

Then I was alone with the patch of sunshine and the gray arches, and the stone slabs forming the walk and marking the graves of Mrs. Bracegirdle, actress; Thomas Betterton, actor; and Aphra Behn, barber's daughter and dramatist, with divers other names known and unknown to me. In the side wall is a little brown tablet, before which I lingered. Sitting on the stone coping of the low wall running beneath the cloister arches, I read:

JANE LISTER
Dear Childe
died Oct. 7, 1688
Also
In memorie of her brother
Who died in August, 1670
and was buried in Helen's church in York

The sun had been shining for perhaps a half-hour on the low coping, giving a superficial hint of heat to the stone, so that in the unwonted warmth and quiet of that spot in the heart of London I was glad for little Jane that she had so sweet a resting-place. And it came to pass, as I thought on those who were buried in the Abbey and the cloister, that the great bell tolled twelve, and instead of sunshine I sat in moonlight. And straightway through the door from church to cloister came Elizabeth, in a queen's robes but lacking a queenly graciousness, for she scolded some one who walked behind her, and that one was Mary of Scots. They ceased their high words to turn together upon Mrs. Bracegirdle, to wither the upstart who intruded upon royalty. The actress, however, seemed not too crushed by their scorn to begin a beguiling conversation with Buckingham, the handsome Duke, who murmured fair speeches in her accustomed ear.

Meanwhile dispute was waxing hot between Edward the Confessor and Dr. Johnson as to who had a right to burial in the Abbey, James I agreeing with them each in turn, and Fox opposing them both very convincingly.

In the midst of the group suddenly appeared a little maid, her cap demurely tied under her baby chin. She looked unaffrighted into the haughty or angry faces, and as they saw her each looked softened, and Handel murmured, "Hush! unto us a child," and Elizabeth beckoned her; but the little one passed by, and Dr. Johnson ceased thundering, and Mary of Scots smiled on the wee lass, who wavered not even for that, but pressed toward a kindly-faced man who stood apart, gazing at the daisies in "Goddes grasse." The little maid touched him softly, saying, "I pray, dear Master Chaucer, begin the rhyme once more." And Chaucer, with a smile full

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of poesy, drew the baby girl into his arms, saying, "Certes, 'tis litel Jane!" And folding his cloak about her, he began: "Listeth, lordes, in good entent." And, our eyes upon Jane Lister, dear childe, we all listened (for none marked me sitting solidly there in the moonlight, they were so used to a queer new arrival now and then).

The cloister was very still, save for the voice of the teller of tales, which threaded into the verses ever softlier until the words fell like a lullaby:

"Now hold your mouth, par charitee,
Bothe knight and lady free,
And hearkeneth to my spelle;
Of bataille and of chivalry
And of ladyes love-drury
Anon I wol you telle."

Jane Lister's head nodded into the folds of the cloak, and she was asleep, and Chaucer's tale of Sir Thopas, of which he was "stinted" long ago, was still unfinished, and none durst ask him to go on; for, as if his work were done, he held out the sleeping child toward the waiting arms of Elizabeth the Virgin Queen, who gathered the baby softly to her, saying: "'Tis my turn to put her to bed." And I looked and saw that the little brown tablet in the wall stood waiting open like a door.

Then the clock rang a quarter past twelve, and moonshine slipped to sunlight, and I was alone in the cloister before the writing to the memory of Jane Lister, dear childe.

Now, the best of vergers never lets you in for such moonshine. Beside him you walk always in the light of common day. Hence, if you would miss nothing, perhaps it were well to first catch your verger—then lose him.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

BY N. O. NELSON

I SPENT nearly four weeks, from March 3 to March 27, visiting a chain of co-operative stores, fifty-five in number, in the vicinity of Minneapolis, Minnesota. These stores are organized on the famous Rochdale plan, for the benefit of the consumer instead of the capitalist. The profits are divided in proportion to purchases, except that the general public who have not yet chosen to become members or shareholders receive only half-dividend or benefit. Goods are not sold cheaper; it is aimed to create capital by earning good profits. An accounting is had and the profits ascertained once in three or six or twelve months. These profits are then distributed between a surplus fund, an educational or propaganda fund, and dividend on purchases, which is paid in cash if the shareholder has paid in full, or credited on his share if only part paid. This is the nub of the Rochdale System, departures from which have been the cause of a long and almost unbroken line of failure in American attempts in co-operative stores.

These Minnesota and Wisconsin stores have all been organized on a nearly uniform plan by a propaganda organization known as the Right Relationship League, consisting of three active officers, two additional directors, eight field organizers, and an associate membership of all the store shareholders who pay a fee of one dollar. The stores are incorporated by counties; when there are several stores in one county, they are "departments" or branches. For example, the Polk County (Wisconsin) company has ten stores, the Pepin County company nine stores, and each has a general manager and a joint warehouse. Instead of starting a new store with a new manager and no established trade, the newly organized co-operative company buys out the best or next best general store in the town and continues the former owner as manager, retaining his customers and

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influence and avoiding the creation of a new competitor.

The League had arranged with twenty-nine of these stores for a series of public meetings, which an officer of the League and I were to address. We started at Welcome, Minnesota, on March 3, and closed at Sun Prairie, Wisconsin, the evening of the 27th. Our audiences varied from seventy-five to three hundred; the meetings were held in town halls, churches, and opera-houses. At a number of places lunch was served, with meetings before and after. At Stillwater, Minnesota, and Baldwin, Wisconsin, the mayors presided and introduced the speakers. In nine cases we drove from town to town, distances of five to fourteen miles, sometimes in sleighs, sometimes in open surreys. Part of these drives were in zero weather, but we were well bundled in fur caps, coats, gloves, and robes. At times we got up for 5:30 and 6 o'clock trains; at others we got to our destination at midnight. As a rule, committees received us at the station; in other cases we found our own way to a hotel or the store.

All the stores are good ones, well stocked and well kept. In several cases they are the best in the town; some are in new buildings with metropolitan appointments, one having cost $19,000, and carrying goods to the value of $20,000. The membership in each store varies from forty to one hundred and fifteen, and keeps growing. The sales range from, say, $1,000 to $3,500 per month, making an average of about $2,000 a month or, say, a million and a third dollars a year for the fifty-five present stores. New companies and branches are being formed and stores taken over at the rate of three or four a month.

It is intended that all store members shall become members of the League and subscribers for the organ, the Co-operative Journal. It is sought in every way to educate and stimulate and unify, without, however, imposing any obligation. The League takes no hand in the actual business, has no authority over the companies; its active officers and organizers are paid moderate salaries out of a fund created by membership fees and a commission charged the merchant on the value of his stock.

Inventories were taken February 1 by all the stores which had operated six months or over, and a business statement made up by the auditors. Out of the profits there is a per cent set aside for co-operative education and promotion, a surplus fund, depreciation of buildings and fixtures, interest or dividend on the capital, and the remainder is dividend on purchases. Six per cent on capital and half-dividend on non-members' purchases is the League rule, and is in force in the large majority of companies. In some of the earlier ones seven and eight per cent is paid and no dividend to non-members. These are fatal defects, which it has been part of our mission to correct, and the response has nearly everywhere been a ready willingness to change their rule. In some of the companies the profit has allowed a dividend on purchases of eight per cent, in others five, four, and two per cent. In one county only are there less earnings than interest on the capital, this being due to a deficit in one of the branches. In some companies one or more branches had earned nothing above interest, but others had earned enough to make ten or twelve per cent dividend on purchases. The advantage of the county plan is this averaging up, and also the supervision of a general manager.

The business showing is very good when the newness and the depressed times are taken into account.

The tour has been full of surprises. I had already met about two hundred of the representative officers, managers, and members in a four days' conference in Minneapolis in January. I was then agreeably surprised at the common sense and good will and desire to learn displayed by all of them. Not an acrimonious or fault-finding or skeptical word did I hear. After courteous discussion and calm deliberation, all the measures brought up, some of them new and important, were disposed of by unanimous votes. The sessions differed so much from political ones and from other organizations.

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In this series of meetings we have met nearly all the members and officers, we have called for questions, we have talked with individuals, we have conferred with the boards and committees. Of caviling questions there have been none, the officers have been harmonious, there has been no sign of half-heartedness or faltering. The audiences have been attentive and responsive. We have explained the simple principles of Rochdale Co-operation, its economic and social and moral value, have told the dramatic story of the twenty-eight Rochdale pioneers and the missionaries who have carried it throughout England and Scotland, across the Channel to all Continental Europe, across the North Sea to Denmark, across the Irish Sea to the half-deserted Emerald Isle, across the Atlantic to the United States, around the world to Australia and India. And we have brought them face to face with the co-operative creameries, elevators, and stores in their own midst, the seven hundred and over creameries in Minnesota, almost as many in Wisconsin and in Iowa, reminding them that their splendid houses and barns have been built by the co-operative creamery which led them to keep more cows and better cows, which fertilized their land and increased their crop, paid their mortgages and put money in the bank. All this they know and speak of; they are ready to apply the lesson to other business, to elevators and meat-curing, to stores and to neighborhood banks. They are moving along with commendable open-mindedness and discretion.

We lay stress on the social and moral value of co-operation in removing the ever-present temptation to greed and fraud in private profit-making business. We show that "by the people for the people" is of more importance in trade than in government, for trade is a larger part of the social life and it so greatly influences the political affairs. We point out the influence of the mutuality in co-operation on religion, in contrast with the adverse influence of private trade. Bringing it home to themselves, we paint their county with its co-operative creameries, elevators, mill, packing-house, and store, leading up to its consolidated schools, its central high school, its perfect roads, its town halls for all public and social uses, its beautiful homes, its young people saved from the cities, its intelligence, its social and religious life rising, and we ask them if all of this is not a natural outgrowth and reasonable prophecy of co-operating in all their business affairs, as they already co-operate in their public affairs, at the same time retaining the completest independence and vitality in their individual vocations.

Pointing to these results and well advanced toward them is the story of Rural Co-operation in Denmark, France, Germany, and Ireland. To this may well be added the rural associations so extensively developed in eastern Texas by the negro Smith, and to a growing extent in the Central South by the great Negro Farmers' Conferences at Tuskegee.

We have been hospitably entertained by many an enthusiastic co-operative housewife. It has somehow happened that most of these homes were running over with rosy, frolicsome children. There were nine of them in the family of Manager Zettel at Welcome, Minnesota, most of them proficient in music, like the father. Manager Kennedy has fourteen, President Doughty sixteen, while Director Sutter is one of twenty-two children of the same mother and father.

There is an interesting side-light on the retail merchant mind, in the fact of these managers having sold their business to their former patrons and accepting the position of manager under direction of these farmer employers. Not only have they sold their entire property at appraised value, but they have allowed a commission of five per cent to defray the expenses of organization, have given indefinite time of payment on a considerable portion of the purchase price, have agreed to accept the rate of interest which the co-operators themselves fix from time to time, have placed themselves subject to removal as any other employee, work for moderate salaries, and in almost all cases are working as ardently for success as they ever did for their own gain. To thus transform a merchant mind seems improbable until

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we get hold of the conflicting motives and ideals of an average man. Some of these men sold out on these terms in fear of the encroachment of the co-operative store which it was settled would be established in their town, some because they had for themselves seen the immorality of private trade, some were converted by the League officers. They have learned the plan and logic of co-operation, have imbibed its spirit and enthusiasm, and are alert to its success.

The Pepin County (Wisconsin) company, with nine branches, is under the management of L. L. Plummer, a successful merchant of twenty-six years' career, a leading citizen, a law graduate of the State University. Three years ago he transferred his large general store to an association of his neighbors and took the general management of the county company at a modest salary. He is a thinker, an idealist, and a master of business system—a combination not often met with.

Meetings had been arranged at five of the stores in this company, and they were made the occasion of great social reunions. Elaborate luncheons were served, music was given, business statements were read, and our addresses were liberally applauded. The President of this company, Mr. Doughty, is a level-headed, warm-hearted farmer of seventy-three years, with a broad-minded view of co-operative possibilities.

The Polk County company's general manager, Mr. Schneider, is a superior type of merchant, who turned over a large and paying business, and is making the system of ten stores an example to imitate. The company met with a severe fire loss which prevented any purchase dividend the previous year. This mishap was borne without a murmur, and the past year afforded a purchase dividend of four per cent. The President is an able and devoted young Swede farmer named Bloomdahl.

The store at Hudson, Wisconsin, had sustained a considerable loss through poor management, but at none of our meetings was there better feeling or more determination than here. As a part of the St. Croix County company, the loss of the Hudson branch is divided among them all.

In all of this territory the northern European predominates. Not until the last day of our third week did we come into a community of native Americans. More than half the people, and I think more than half the members, in all these stores are Scandinavians. In the Scandia neighborhood every family is Swede except one lone German. In other places almost all are Norwegian, in others Dane, at New Prague Bohemian and German, at Belle Plaine Norwegian in one direction, Irish in another, and Danish in another. They are all good farmers, and their fields, barns, stock, and houses are large and good.

The Wisconsin territory lying east and southeast of Minneapolis is hilly, and has been cleared of heavy timber with an enormous outlay of labor.

The Scandinavians stick well to their Lutheran Church. Far out in the country there are brick churches costing ten to twenty thousand dollars. At one place the minister's wife has a large choir and a choral society. She told me that the co-operative creamery had made the parish, had built the large fine houses, and was rebuilding their burnt church at a cost of $20,000.

That Governors Johnson and Davidson and Senator Knute Nelson, of these two States, are Scandinavians by birth or parentage, proves an alert citizenship and a genius for politics on the part of their countrymen.

There are more than seven hundred co-operative creameries in Minnesota, nearly as many in Wisconsin, and a large number in Illinois and Iowa. There are many hundreds of co-operative elevators. Steps have been taken to federate the shipping and marketing of the butter. A terminal elevator at Duluth is talked of, and will no doubt come, though the great outlay and the working capital required form a serious financial undertaking.

These fifty-five stores have decided on having a wholesale house in Minneapolis. The working plan and immediate organization were decided upon at a meeting of managers and officers held during our tour. Subscription by companies of

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from one to twenty shares for each branch is being voted on by the members, and the sentiment appears to be nearly unanimous in its favor. It will start with an experienced manager and contracting office, shipping direct from the factories to the stores, and will take a store and carry stock when the capital and business warrant. It will buy and sell exclusively for cash, and divide the profits on purchases, half-dividend being allowed to non-shareholders.

This chain of stores, on a thoroughly co-operative and businesslike plan, a uniform system, allied through the League, federated in the wholesale, managed by competent merchants, animated as much by social ethics as by economic interest, seems to be the beginning of a long-deferred realization.

Of the old guard who wrote and hoped for co-operation twenty to thirty years ago, all gave up the fight long since, myself excepted. Edward Everett Hale, Richard T. Ely, Carroll D. Wright, Washington Gladden, E. W. Bemis, John R. Commons, will be glad to know that the lost cause is reviving and may yet, in their lifetime, justify their early faith and repay their labors.

The co-operative movement has strayed far from the complete Co-operative Community Ideal so elaborately propounded by Robert Owen, the recognized founder of Co-operation. But if Owen's sanguine expectation of a "Social Reconstruction" and a "New Moral World" has been delayed, it has not been abandoned. The ranks of the Idealists have lost their Holyoake, and Hughes, and Neale, and Josiah Warren, and Godin; but among the ten million or so members of co-operative business associations in the world there is a growing proportion of believers in and workers for the voluntary co-operative commonwealth, a social state within a political state, which was the Ideal of Owen and the famous twenty-eight Rochdalers who gave co-operation its practical start.

RODIN THE SCULPTOR[1]

IN Mademoiselle Cladel's interesting souvenirs she thus speaks of François Auguste Rodin, the greatest living sculptor:

> I often used to see him at our home in the country. On a Sunday he would arrive with that shy, almost awkward air which concealed his worth. He sat in the garden, with his head bent as if the better to drink in the conversation and the good air. To the others he listened quietly, manifesting rather an old-fashioned respect for talent, whosesoever it might be. He replied by a few words or a keen yet mild look, and left without joining in the conversation, but having paid attention to everything and judged everything in silence. . . . Those who met him there did not understand him; his splendid animality puzzled them. Among these men of somewhat artificial stamp he seemed like a big dog or rather forest quadruped, forever on the alert, sensitive, quivering.

Mayor McClellan's adverse criticism of Rodin in a recent address on Saint-Gaudens has renewed the discussion, first, as to whether Saint-Gaudens or Rodin were the greater artist, and, second, as to the Frenchman's salient qualities. The discussions have additional point because of the appearance of two books which have to do with Rodin's work. It is true that one of these books purports to be a general history of sculpture. But, at both ends, it is manifestly incomplete: it deals inadequately with sculpture before Hellenic times, and concerning our own age has—astonishing as it may seem—practically nothing to say about American sculpture. Its excellences, however, are as patent as are its defects. Its first excellence lies in the exposition of the contention that great art is essentially national art. "That art alone is truly living which is a record and an interpretation of national life." Mr. Short shows us, for instance, in convincing phrase how truly national are the early athletic Greek sculptures, the temple statuary, and the work of the classicists. Despite this, not all will agree in his basic contention. Secondly,

[1] A History of Sculpture. By Ernest H. Short. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $3, net.
François-Auguste Rodin. By Frederick Lawton, M.A. Mitchell Kennerley, New York. $1.

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the text is worth reading because of its author's brilliant characterizations. He portrays for us the individual qualities and the personality as expressed in marble or bronze of a Skopas, a Praxiteles, a Lysippus, a Ghiberti, a Donatello, a Verocchio, a Michelangelo. For our own day Mr. Short concentrates his attention particularly upon Rodin. This appreciation and Mr. Lawton's are of special interest when we contrast Saint-Gaudens with the great Frenchman, now sixty-eight years old.

If we consider only the qualities needed for modeling a single figure, we may perhaps place the two sculptors in equal rank. In viewing Rodin's works, the quality which first strikes us is his impressionism. In comparison with Saint-Gaudens's severer line, "disheveled impressionism" is what Rodin's detractors dub it. "The first of the impressionist sculptors" is what his admirers call him. An impressionist painter relies on masses of color and on light and shade to secure breadth and an impression of unity not infrequently destroyed by rigid adherence to mere line. An impressionist sculptor proceeds upon analogous principles. As Mr. Short shows, in the sculptural rendering of form, by exaggerating the contour in one place, by lessening the outline here, by sharpening it there, an artist with fine feeling for delicate variation of surface approaches the natural effect produced by the action of light and shadow upon the object. This could never be accomplished by relying upon the exact reproduction of pure form alone. At the same time, one must confess that Rodin, like Michelangelo, has doubtless deflected the aptitudes of certain weaker brethren in this respect. The Rodin exaggerations need a Rodin as their interpreter.

In composition, some critics question whether Rodin is as great a master as was Saint-Gaudens. But this need not detract from the Frenchman's individual merit. Let us consider that form of sculpture which we call monumental statuary, certainly the supreme test of a sculptor's title to greatness. The test is often not met by otherwise excellent artists. But Rodin possesses it in notable degree. Let us take his "Citizens of Calais," for instance, that marvelous rendering of the six men who, when Calais was captured by Edward III (1347), undertook to save the inhabitants from destruction by the sacrifice of their own lives. Apparently they are going haphazard, each his own way and according to his own temperament; in reality, from every point the six are visible without reciprocal interference. Furthermore, the posing of the men has been conceived in the true spirit of Gothic sculpture, "great simplicity in accessories, great intensity in essentials," a true monumental dignity.

This brings us to the motives and imagination underlying and animating all the Rodin work. Those motives are, first, a kinship with the Gothic rather than with the Greek ideal. Rodin's style goes beyond that of Saint-Gaudens to the very extreme of opposition to academic, Greek formalism. Rodin's "Danaid" at the Luxembourg in Paris, for instance, is a subject to occupy the chisel of the most academic sculptor. "But there is not a suggestion of an earlier imagination in Rodin's rendering," says one critic; "he has simply felt the thing afresh." This Gothic opposition to the Greek academic style is also shown in his St. John the Baptist. Mr. Short tells us that Rodin worked on it from a model who had never posed before. Just as the sculptor was ready to begin he asked the man to raise his arm and walk. A moment later Rodin called out: "There now, stop!" The result was "a statue organically true and showing a fine spontaneity, in strongest contrast to the highly conventionalized figures of the academics." Thus Rodin's figures never leave one cold; Saint-Gaudens's do—once in a while.

Rodin's emphasis on Gothic and not upon Greek sprang not merely because of his longing to express himself in more untrammeled manner. It sprang from the deepest motive animating him—humanity. Perhaps we have not in all the history of art the example of any one whose imagination has been informed by a greater instinct of humanity. To return to his Danaid, he shows us one of the fair daughters of Danaus, the

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Argive king, who by their father's advice stabbed their husbands, and were condemned in Hades to pour water into vessels which they could never fill, because at the bottom of each vessel was a sieve. The Luxembourg Danaid has flung herself down discouraged. In Mr. Lawton's words:

> The marble Danaid has flung herself prostrate, tired and discouraged; and over the broken vessel fall the long tresses of her hair. Against the soft outlines of her young limbs rises the hard rock in jagged edge, with which she would gladly mingle if thus she could escape her fate. Into the flesh modeling of his female forms Rodin always puts a peculiar tenderness. One feels it is, so to speak, as the exercise of a sacred office that he approaches this side of his art. . . . Each of his delineations of feminine grace has a warmth that is peculiarly affecting.

The sorrow of the legendary Danaid, because of it, seems to us that of a sister or a friend.

Rodin is not only the sculptor of humanity. As we may note in such works as "Eternal Spring," "The Kiss," and "Mother and Babe," he sounds a new note of primal passion hitherto unheard in art. Only he seems to have given adequate expression to elemental instincts. His position, therefore, is both at once individual, exceptional, and commanding.

It is appropriate that Rodin should have such expounders and eulogizers as Mr. Lawton and Mr. Short, for among modern sculptors no one is more universally known, no one has been attacked with keener animus, no one has excited more enthusiasm.

Comment on Current Books

Novels and Tales

Two new novels, one by an Englishwoman, the other by an American woman, have this in common—that they are serious, thoughtful, and subtle studies of human nature, far above the average level of the fiction of the day as to intellectual ability. It is equally true that both conspicuously lack those elements of lively entertainment and of plot-excitement so dear to many novel-readers' hearts. Each, again, deals with the consequences of an early lapse of virtue in a woman, but the treatment is reserved and without any attempt to make sin attractive or to affront the reader's sense of what is offensive in fiction. The English story, "A Man of Genius,"[1] is by the author of "The Wingless Victory," one of the most widely discussed novels of last year. Miss Willcocks's new story tells of an ambitious young architect who is loved by two women, one of whom sacrifices herself by concealing from him that she is to become the mother of his child, lest she should block his advancement, yet has no understanding of his imaginative and æsthetic nature; while the other, who is in sympathy with him on these points, keeps herself in the background, urges him to marry the other girl, and helps them to success and to as happy a married life as is possible for them—ill mated as they are temperamentally. The American book, "The Greater Love,"[2] has to do with the heartrending anguish of a mother whose whole life is wrapped up in her daughter, when the latter finds that the mother has broken the social law twenty years ago, under what may almost seem extenuating circumstances, in that the man she loved could not obtain a divorce from his insane wife, and had broken through the German lines at the siege of Paris to rescue the woman he loved from poverty and distress. The mother is proud and high-minded, and refuses to admit repentance for her act, but she conceals as well as she can the daughter's illegitimacy, and when the fact is divulged, the girl's estrangement and the mother's suffering form the latter's atonement. In the end the girl, through the coming of love into her own life, learns to understand her mother. In both books deep currents of feeling and character are indicated in an almost masterly fashion.

A new book[1] by the author of "Letters of a Self-made Merchant to His Son" is not written for those who would see no humor in the sowing by a college boy of even a not very alarming crop of wild oats. The story relates, in the picturesque language of the young man himself, the last act in the sowing of such a crop and the successive steps in the reaping of it. In the course of the harvesting the boy, with the aid of a delightful old reprobate of a colonel of Southern extraction, manages to gather in a pretty fair crop of domesticated grain as well.

[1] A Man of Genius. By M. P. Willcocks. The John Lane Company, New York. $1.50.
[2] The Greater Love. By Anna McClure Sholl. The Outing Publishing Company, New York. $1.50.

[1] Jack Spurlock—Prodigal. By George Horace Lorimer. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. $1.50.

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When the prodigal finally returns to the parental fold, he does not come empty-headed if he does come empty-handed. The story is told rapidly and in racy language. For those that like that sort of thing (the reviewer is one of them) this is decidedly the sort of thing they like.

It is perhaps dangerous to say that any writer has invented a certain type of book; but it is certainly safe to assert that, if Mr. and Mrs. Williamson did not invent the guide-book automobile novel, they have made it so thoroughly and delightfully their own that they might just as well have done so. The newest addition [1] to their group of travel romances changes the motor-car into a motor-boat, and moves the scene to Holland. The plot is as impossible as usual, but the characters are attractive, some of their complications amusing, and the guide-book directions interesting and not too obtrusive.

Mrs. Seawell has never written a story of more appealing pathos or dainty charm than "The Last Duchess of Belgarde," [2] a slight but perfectly wrought tale of the French Revolution. In a sense the theme is hackneyed, but devotion, sacrifice, and simple love are never hackneyed when truthfully rendered, as they are here.

A new book of stories [3] about New York by "O. Henry" is sure of a welcome. These are slighter and more ephemeral than the earlier collection, "The Four Million," and some of them, we judge, are newspaper sketches. But all have beneath their fun and queer turns a great love for the big city and a knowledge of its people that give the book unity and purpose. The same thing may be said of Mr. Charles Belmont Davis's "The Stage Door," [4] which deals with the theaters and theatrical people of New York in a group of short stories which have originality, plot-invention, and unusual skill in narrative.

Mr. R. H. Davis's "Vera the Medium" [5] must be regarded as a short story of double the average length rather than as a novel. So looked at, it has pith, life, and plot-interest. The schemes of a sordid crew to get hold of an old man's money through the tricks of spiritualism are made more plausible than is the love affair of Vera with the clever young district attorney. Like "O. Henry," Mr. Davis knows and loves the byways of New York City life.

What Valdès, the Spanish writer, did with exquisite skill and art in his "Marta y Maria"—namely, to analyze in the temperament of a young girl the strange effects of neurotic eroticism—Mrs. Freeman (Mary Wilkins) does brutally and harshly in "The Shoulders of Atlas." [1] This is a repellent topic at best, and the directness of its presentation does not make it less disagreeable. Apart from this, the story is not strong in construction, but in the clearness and lifelikeliness of some of the characters it is as good as its author's best—hard in style, but startling in its rendering of human nature in type and individual. Especially good is the cynical and disheartened worker in the shoe-shop, who comes into a moderate fortune only to find that he cannot live away from his old shop-bench.

Social Reform

Ventures for the reform or improvement of society are multitudinous. To include within the compass of a single volume, even if it is a large one, adequate description of every such attempt would seem to be an impossible task. This is the task, however, which the Encyclopædia of Social Reform has undertaken and, on the whole, performed well. Now comes its successor, The New Encyclopædia of Social Reform,[2] which is a revision of the former work only in the sense that it is an outgrowth. Some kind of information on almost every aspect of social reform may be found in its pages, and the information is, as a rule, remarkably comprehensive, accurate, recent, and judicial. It is true that in some cases what we might reasonably expect to find is wanting. For example, we have happened to desire information concerning direct primaries, and have turned to the article in this volume in order to obtain it. What we wished to know was what States had adopted direct primaries, and how the several laws on the subject differed from one another; but we could not learn this from this volume. In view of the fact that the movement toward direct primaries is one of the most conspicuous movements of present-day politics, the information on the subject in this volume is scanty. On the other hand, certain subjects are treated with an unusual combination of brevity and comprehension. Under the title Child Labor there is exactly the sort of tabulation for which we looked in vain under the titles, Direct Nominations, Primaries, and Elections, Liquor Traffic, Woman's Suffrage, Currency, Christian Socialism, Russian Revolution, Technical Education,

[1] The Chaperon. By C. N. and A. M. Williamson. The McClure Company, New York. $1.50.
[2] The Last Duchess of Belgarde. By Molly Elliot Seawell. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $1.25.
[3] The Voice of the City. By O. Henry. The McClure Company, New York. $1.
[4] The Stage Door. By Charles Belmont Davis. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.50.
[5] Vera the Medium. By Richard Harding Davis. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.50.

[1] The Shoulders of Atlas. By Mary Wilkins Freeman. Harper & Brothers, New York. $1.50.
[2] The New Encyclopædia of Social Reform. Edited by William D. P. Bliss and Rudolph M. Binder, Ph.D. (New Edition.) The Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

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Police, Divorce, Education—we take these titles at random among the longer articles, to show the scope of the work. We shall find the volume of great value and assistance. We can think of no reference library to which it would not be an addition, and we wish that a copy of it might be made accessible, particularly to those who are engaged in church activities, in charitable enterprises, or in legislative labors, whose good will to their fellow-men must have the guidance of sound information.

Egypt as a Mission Field

Some twelve thousand English-speaking tourists visit Egypt every year. Most of these are presumably interested in the progress of Christianity. There is need for some publication to acquaint them and other readers with Egypt in its relation to Christianity and to Christian missions. The Egyptian field is peculiarly interesting: first, because of the early introduction of Christianity there (by St. Mark, it is believed, in the fifth decade of the Christian era), and its subsequent decay, as shown in the Coptic Church; next, because of the introduction, six centuries later, of the Muslim faith, and its domination of every sphere of life, religious, moral, social, intellectual, political, industrial, commercial. Finally, we have the record of a century and a half of modern missionary enterprise. This, as Mr. Watson[1] justly maintains, is notable, whether we regard the early work of the handful of Moravian missionaries, influencing individuals here and there, or that later work of the British Church Missionary Society, with its brave recognition of Coptic ecclesiastical integrity; or that latest work, the great, broad, American missionary endeavor. We are glad to know from these pages that the present outlook is distinctly encouraging. Political barriers have been largely removed, and Muslim hostility has considerably abated. Moreover, there is no longer necessity to devise adequate methods of work; the need is, instead, simply to expand and extend actual missionary operations. Yet even now, every Sunday in Egypt over twenty thousand men and women listen to evangelical preaching, and about fourteen thousand children gather for instruction in the Sunday-schools; every week nearly seventeen thousand children are being educated in the mission day-schools; every year the missionary hospitals and clinics are touching some thirty-five thousand lives. Not the least interesting feature of an interesting book is the author's emphasis upon the special need for Christian higher educational institutions. They must take advantage of the nation's present-day intellectual awakening. A noteworthy beginning has been made with Assiut College, in Upper Egypt, with its more than seven hundred students. Those who have gone out from it may be found to the farthest outposts of the Sudan, serving as Government officers, editors, bankers, and merchants, and, for the most part, upholding by their lives the standards of truth as taught at Assiut. Lower Egypt needs a similar institution, one that shall rival its long-ago prototype, the catechetical school at Alexandria in the early days of the Christian era.

[1] In the Valley of the Nile. By Charles R. Watson. Fleming H. Revell Company, New York. $1, net.

The Father of English Landscape Painting

The revival of interest in English eighteenth-century painting is accentuated by the appearance of a biography of Wilson.[1] Failing to win either the fame or the fortune of his great contemporaries, Wilson's was nevertheless a real name in the galaxy of worthies who brought England for the first time into the forefront of progress in painting. The art of Richard Wilson was both original and exquisite. It has never been appreciated as it deserves. We realize this doubly now that Wilson's work is emphasized by what Mr. Beaumont Fletcher tells us about it, as well as by what he tells us concerning the personality of the artist. To establish the relationship between the personal and the artistic factor is the duty of the biographer of any of the geniuses who made England's name finally great in art. Italy, Belgium, Holland, Germany, France, Spain, attained first rank in the domain of painting before England did. But when England advanced it was with a rush and sweep which thrill us yet whenever we see a portrait by Reynolds or Romney, whenever we rejoice in a landscape by Gainsborough or Wilson. The last named died in 1782. He has often been called the father of English landscape painting. But so has Gainsborough, who died in 1788. As Mr. Fletcher pertinently points out, such a question of parentage is not determined by showing when the rivals produced their earliest landscapes. Wilson's claim to precedence is proved from the fact that he had achieved real mastery while Gainsborough was still a tyro. It is a satisfaction to find that Mr. Fletcher emphasizes the note of solemnity found in all Wilson's landscapes. It differentiates his pictures from those of Salvator Rosa, Claude, and Poussin, who were, like Wilson, inheritors of the traditions of Italy, and, to a certain extent, his exemplars in them. Wilson was a Welshman. His Celtic temperament and

[1] Richard Wilson, R.A. By Beaumont Fletcher. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.25, net.

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idealism, the environment of a wilder and more romantic scenery than England's, together with the conviction of his originality and, at first, of his isolation, are seen in the gloom and grandeur rather than in the grace of his pictures. Wilson's disposition, too, was gloomy and sensitive and sometimes led him to ironical observations, no matter how much they might hamper his material success. For instance, one day, Lord Bute, acting for George III, asked the price of one of the artist's pictures. Wilson named sixty guineas—$300. Lord Bute demurred. Wilson thereupon observed that if his Majesty could not manage the sum all at once he might pay it by installments! That stopped the royal patronage.

A New Cities' Series A new series of historical and topographical accounts of cities has just appeared. The volumes are slightly thicker in paper and larger in size than those of the excellent "Ancient Cities." The red binding of the new volumes is attractive, but not more so than the modest blue-gray of the "Ancient Cities" series, with its effective illumination. If we may judge from these initial volumes, the text and pictures of the new series are in the hands of competent authorities. The text of the first volume,[1] that on Edinburgh, is by Mr. M. G. Williamson; the second volume,[2] that on Dublin, by Mr. S. A. Ossory Fitzpatrick. The pictures of Edinburgh are by Mr. Herbert Railton, and of Dublin, by Mr. Curtis Green. The general editor of the series is Mr. B. C. A. Windle. To many the most interesting part of the text will be its account of early history. That of Dublin is specially interesting. We do not realize that a Danish kingdom of Dublin endured over three centuries. At the end of each account is appended much practical description and advice, and in especial an itinerary for the tourist who visits the cities for the first time. As is, of course, necessary, the indexes are ample.

A Princess of Intrigue Mr. H. Noel Williams has packed an amazing quantity and variety of entertaining information between the covers of his "A Princess of Intrigue."[3] Ostensibly his subject is the picturesque and romantic career of Anne of Bourbon, Duchess of Longueville. In reality he devotes his space to a vivid picture of the life of the French Court of her day—the period of Mazarin and Anne of Austria—and of the ferment in which France was plunged largely through the Duchess of Longueville's meddling with affairs of state. As in his previous books, Mr. Williams is chiefly concerned with telling a good story in a pleasing way. Facts mean a good deal to him—far more than to most representatives of the "gossipy" school of history-writing—but his great aim is to arrest and hold the attention of his readers. In this he is entirely successful—at any rate after his preliminary recital of the circumstances attending the extraordinary wooing of the Duchess of Longueville's mother by the King of France. This unsavory affair had comparatively little to do with the events of the Duchess's life, and by dwelling on it as he does Mr. Williams only impedes the progress of his story. Otherwise, there really is very little to criticise in his pages, which should make a strong appeal to all who delight in contemplating the events of history from the Court point of view.

Madison's Journal Although Madison's "Journal of the Debates in the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States" cannot be called a wholly unimpeachable authority for the proceedings of the great Convention of 1787, it is nevertheless the best authority extant. It contains the only continuous record of the debates of the Constitution-makers; and when the official report of the Convention was drawn, it had to be filled out from Madison's notes, albeit these were necessarily colored to some extent by their author's predilection for the Federalist programme. Accordingly, students of American history have reason to welcome the new, compact, and well-annotated edition of the "Journal"[1] just brought out by Mr. Gaillard Hunt, who is already known as the capable editor of Madison's other writings. This, unless we are greatly mistaken, is the first edition published from the original manuscript, and it shows textual differences from the earlier editions, over which it is a vast improvement, if only from the standpoint of convenience for reference. Mr. Hunt, besides providing an excellent index, has considerably increased the value of the work by comparing Madison's statements with those set down by Yates, King, and Pierce, all of whom kept fragmentary records of the Convention. Thus, by means of footnote comment, the reader is given a ready view of the diverse ideas held by those who had come together for the purpose of replacing the moribund Articles of Confederation by a forceful and enduring plan of union.

[1] Edinburgh. Written by M. G. Williamson, M.A. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $1.75, net.
[2] Dublin. Written by Samuel A. Ossory Fitzpatrick. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $1.75, net.
[3] A Princess of Intrigue. By H. Noel Williams. In 2 vols. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $6.50.

[1] The Journal of the Constitutional Convention of 1787. By James Madison. Edited by Gaillard Hunt. In 2 vols. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $4.50, net.

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Letters to The Outlook

A PAGEANT OF EDUCATION

In Boston a Dedication Festival at the beautiful new buildings of the Normal School has been arousing more than local interest. Visitors from all over New England, and as far south as Washington, have journeyed to participate in its superb Pageant of Education. This festival marks the arrival in America of pageantry in its most serious and lofty aspect. Some may smile when they consider that this first, ardent welcome is given by Normal School graduates on old Puritan soil.

If the portrayal of the progress of education from remotest ages to our own day can hold enthralled, in its two performances, over three thousand persons, by its marvelous effects of color, its harmonies of chant and of rhythm, lightened here and there by flashes of merriment, what an untried and blessed means we have discovered for bringing home to the hearts of people, through the eye, many another form of truth in all its vividness and glory!

The beautiful courtyard itself inspires consecration to such a purpose. On this June day the slanting rays of late afternoon fell across the noble rectangle. They touched with added gayety the holiday array of the great company massed upon the grand stand along the western side. A long platform painted green, and raised so slightly that from a distance it might almost have been greensward, extended along the opposite side. Behind, the severe lines of the building were softened by a narrow grove of bay trees, concealing the musicians, and making later a fitting environment for the characters that, at the close of dances or tableaux, half disappeared into this mysterious distance. In the middle of this simplest of stages a throne was prepared for Alma Mater, with an altar before it, on which would be laid symbolic gifts.

A hush, an approach of Roman trumpeters, and there advances from the steps, at the right, a procession of great splendor. Slowly, majestically it moves, a continuous feast of exquisite color, each group holding the attention of the awed onlooker by its own unique beauty. The Handmaids of Alma Mater lead. These nine classic figures were adapted from the panels of Daniel C. French in the Boston Public Library: Knowledge in purple raiment, Poetry in violet, Romance in rose, Truth in blue, Music in white, and Inspiration in the Sir Galahad red of the Abbey frescoes. Alma Mater herself, clad in gold and white, holding a scepter and a book, faithfully represents the well-known figure by French at Columbia University. Twenty groups are thus ushered in. The first time appearing only in procession, the second time each expresses its peculiar message by chorus, dances, symbols, or tableaux. The episodes begin with a gorgeous group of scholars and priests representing the learning of the East, who chant a Hindu song accompanied by an Oriental dance. They close with Modern Education, whose crowning feature is Happiness, a figure surrounded by a throng of tiny children skipping about her for very joy, and followed close by a lovely spring dance given to Mendelssohn's music, by three garlanded maidens symbolizing the Joy of Living.

While the characters were not all taken with equal excellence, it was easy to discern traits common to all: unity of purpose, intellectual grasp, and deep sincerity. The Arab scholars will be remembered longest by some. Theirs was a religious rite. A group of Moors wander in during music from "Aïda," and seat themselves upon the ground. Two little slaves come running in with a rich carpet, which they open and spread. The music changes to that of the entr'acte of Gounod's "Philemon and Baucis" at the entrance of a beautiful dancing girl in Turkish dress with spangled scarf and floating veils. She salaams to the four quarters of the earth, and then executes a dance entrancing in its spirit-like and poetic quality. Then, out of the silence, from somewhere on high is heard the call of the muezzin. The Moors fall prostrate in prayer.

Pestalozzi and his group of German children went to the hearts of everybody. The gentle idealist, not over well kempt and more than half absorbed in his thoughts—those thoughts, no doubt, which we are building on to-day—came in a-strolling; at his heels, a score of dear little peasant children. After a merry folk-dance with innumerable bobs and courtesies they clustered about him in listening attitude, making a sweet and tender picture that might easily have brought a tear.

What deeper purpose inspired such a jubilee, after all? Is it the satisfaction of paying tribute to the noble and varied contributions of the past? No, rather is it a festival of consecration, pledging allegiance to the prophetic voices of the future. The words above the portal of the Boston Normal

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School sound the keynote of days to come: "Education for Service"—Social Service.

As the types of historic education pass in dramatic grandeur before our eyes, we can but realize that, on the whole, organized education has hitherto bespoken a withdrawal from the world of action. The scholar's training tends to shut him off from human interplay. The teacher of olden time has often formed the habit of isolation, so that his counsel in the critical questions of his day was often laughed to scorn.

The mists of earlier centuries are swept away in the radiance of a new dawn. "Come, let us live with our children," is to remain no longer a beautiful phrase. Translated into action, it means that we are striving to help young students discover their own highest possibilities for social service through initiative and co-operation, so that while yet in school they may take the first steps toward the mastery of that greatest of all arts, the Art of Living. We of older growth teach best by schooling ourselves to stand aside a bit, watching in sympathetic silence each and every wholesome tumble. At the same time, we must guard these young human creatures so that tears shall not be bitter and smiles not too confident, disclosing (if necessary) the fatal obstacle at precisely the helpful moment, and heartening with loving appreciation each endeavor.

"For weakness in freedom grows stronger than strength with a chain."

The most significant lesson that real life can offer may permeate even elementary education. But the school that would work thus needs reinforcement in its turn. The finest elements in the community must be freely put at its disposal. The Festival of Dedication is a call from a great company of teachers to the open-minded, open-hearted public which has already responded so universally and so unstintingly to the opportunity to make this special occasion a success. They plead for greater comprehension of the aims of the modern school, believing that mutual understanding means mutual aid. This will indeed bring into every-day life in school and out the Joy of Living. The schools may well say, "In God and God-like men we put our trust."

The fact cannot be overlooked that among the hundreds who contributed liberally to this notable occasion, three persons were essentially responsible for its success: Miss Lotta A. Clark, teacher in the High School, executive head; Mrs. Cyrus E. Dallin, writer, designer of the pageant; and Dr. Colin A. Scott, author of "Social Education," who gave the initial impulse to the movement by portraying what an educational festival might accomplish for our present-day schools, and who put constantly at the service of the committees his clearer vision.

Boston, Massachusetts. D. W.

"BE FAIR TO UTAH"—A REPLY

In The Outlook of May 30 there appears an article over the signature of Le Roy Armstrong which is a complete misrepresentation of the situation in Utah. The spirit animating that article is, however, but poorly sustained by the facts. Mr. Armstrong claims that the Mormon authorities are sincere in the abandonment of polygamy and in adhering to the manifesto of 1890 which forbade that practice. And yet he admits that two Apostles of the Mormon Church, Taylor and Cowley, entered into new polygamous relations after that manifesto. He might quite as truthfully have added two more Apostles who did the same thing—Abraham Cannon and George Teasdale. It is not true that Apostles Taylor and Cowley were punished by anybody for their transgression of law and defiance of the manifesto. On the contrary, their crimes in this respect have been covered up, and in their cases, as in others of the like transgression, it is impossible to obtain the legal evidence necessary to convict them. As long as the Mormon authorities protect these violators of the law and aid them in covering up their transactions, it is impossible to concede that the Church is sincere in its abandonment of polygamy and in its alleged sustaining of the manifesto. When Mr. Armstrong says that there is no recent polygamy, he ignores the cases of J. M. and H. S. Tanner, who notoriously within a very few years have entered into new polygamous relations, taking new plural wives. H. S. Tanner was openly accused of doing this in a quarterly conference in this city, and it was never denied. J. M. Tanner recently married a widow, a Mrs. Evans, in polygamy, and after her death, but not before, the fact was ascertained. At all times during her life this polygamous wife of Tanner protested that she was not married to him and that no polygamy was involved in her case; and yet after her death the fact came out in a way absolutely indisputable. There is not the least sincerity in any claim that the Mormon Church has abandoned polygamy, nor can this community be convinced of such abandonment as long as polygamous living continues openly and defiantly, as it does, and as testified to by President Smith in his testimony before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections that was hearing the case as presented against the seating of Apostle Smoot in the Senate. Neither can the people here be

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convinced of the sincerity of the Mormon Church leaders in their purported abandonment of polygamy as long as they connive at that practice, conceal all evidence of the fact, and have a united sect at their back who all aid in the concealment of this crime. There is ample reason to believe that the Church leaders are making the practice of polygamy the special reward and a matter of exaltation among the young people who are especially earnest and zealous in their faith. This to perpetuate "a chosen seed" and to maintain the practice of the "divine revelation" until such time as it can be openly restored.

Mr. Armstrong refers to an article published in the Tribune "declaring that the Church authorities had sent a secret letter to Mormons announcing permission to return to polygamy." The Tribune printed such an article, and it also printed the letter. There was an evident hiatus in that letter, and this was precisely where the Tribune's informant says that the permission referred to appeared in the original message. It is not true that the report of this came from but one place. It came from more than one. The letter, as given to the Tribune and printed, read that "quorums of seventies containing members who, in consequence of age, are unfitted for missionary service and at the same time are unworthy of being ordained high priests, the question arises, what shall be done with them?" And then the direction follows in the next paragraph that the quorums of seventies who may be burdened with this class of material should "purge themselves of it as best they can, a thing they should be encouraged to do, and which may be done in a proper and legitimate way—that is, by the quorums themselves withdrawing fellowship from all such men, after laboring with them without avail, and reporting the action to their bishops and High Council." That is, the letter, as furnished, purporting to be official, directed the disfellowshipping of members of seventies who, by reason of age, "are unfitted for missionary service and at the same time are unworthy of being ordained as high priests." This was a harsh rule, which the Tribune declined to accept as the true interpretation of the letter, and it insisted that there was a hiatus in that letter, the restoration of which would relieve the Church from the odium of imposing such a rule upon the quorums of seventies. It is only necessary to add that those persons who heard the letter read at Syracuse and elsewhere still firmly maintain that the permission to return to ordinances which have been compelled to be put into disuse as probable in the near future was in that portion, and the letter itself lends itself readily to this contention.

Mr. Armstrong pretends that Mr. Kearns is responsible for the organization of the American party, and that the trouble here all arises because he could not get President Smith to return him to the Senate. Such a contention as this is absolutely puerile. The American party was organized in September, 1904, about six weeks prior to the November election. At that election it cast upwards of six thousand votes. It is impossible that any one's defeated political ambition could arouse a popular sentiment such as this. The truth is that the organization of the American party struck a popular chord in Utah, and it presents the only living issue that is at stake here. In the municipal election of last November the American party polled 11,774 votes for its candidate for Mayor, being almost as many votes as the Republican and Democratic parties combined cast for their candidates for that office. Mr. Armstrong cites as evidence that there is no control of politics by the Mormon Church the fact that the two old parties did not unite against the American party at that election. The fact is that they did unite in so far as they thought such a union would profit them. It was evident to even the most casual observer that if the two old parties had united on a general city ticket, the American party would have swept the field against them both, because that union would have been a complete admission of the American party contention that the Mormon Church leaders are in control of both parties. As a matter of fact, those leaders are and have been in control of both parties, and manipulated the election in the best manner that their shrewdness could suggest. That is, they did not combine last fall on the general ticket, because they knew that that combination would be in vain and would be their undoing. It would have played directly into the American party's hand. But they did combine in the wards on the Council ticket, hoping to deprive the American party of the control of the Council. To that end the old parties united in the First and Second Wards, and partly in other wards, on their Council tickets. The fusion in the two wards named was absolute; in other wards it was partial. It was hoped by this ward fusion to block the American party control by thus securing the election of an adverse Council. But that fusion failed of its purpose, and the fact of the fusion showed the absolute control of the Church leaders of the political situation, so far as the old parties are concerned. There was absolute dictation by the Mormon Church leaders to both old

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parties, and that dictation was as adroitly planned and managed as political manipulators could do the like anywhere in the United States.

Mr. Armstrong sums up by protesting on the chief point that the Mormons are putting away polygamy, that there is no new polygamy, and so on. As a matter of fact, they are not putting away polygamy at all; they are not even pretending to put it away. Those who are in polygamy remain in polygamy, live in polygamy, openly and avowedly, and the courts dare not proceed against them. First, because of the extreme difficulty, in most cases absolutely impossible, of obtaining evidence in a community where everything of the kind is kept with the utmost secrecy, and where no one knows the family relations of his next-door neighbor, if that next-door neighbor happens to be a Mormon. It has frequently happened that death or some contention would reveal a polygamous state of affairs in a family where it had been hitherto altogether unsuspected. And it is the unexpected that is always turning up in these much-mixed and lawless polygamous relations. The picture presented by Mr. Armstrong in this matter is one that is entirely distorted. And while he protests that he is not making an argument for polygamy, he is certainly making an argument for the continuance of a situation in which polygamy is the odious and leading feature, and which will continuously protect offenders against the law who choose to go into polygamy by the sanction and approval of the only Church that makes polygamy a tenet, and without the approval of which no polygamous marriage could be celebrated anywhere in civilization under the protection of any sort of creed, authority, or sanction. It is idle for the Mormon leaders to assert, as they do assert, that the Church does not sanction new polygamous marriages; because it is absolutely impossible for any polygamous marriage to be celebrated, save by the authority and sanction of the Mormon Church. And as long as there are polygamous marriages (the April Conference of 1907 of the Mormon Church expressly admitted that there were such marriages since the manifesto), it is idle for the Church to attempt to shake off responsibility for them.

It may be asked, If polygamy and polygamous living are so prevalent in Utah, why are there no prosecutions? The answer is that all these polygamous ceremonies and polygamous living, so far as possible, are held in the utmost secrecy; the whole sect is banded together to silence and to hiding. Then the courts and court officials are all elective. It would be political suicide for any judge or any prosecuting attorney to make himself "offensive" in prosecutions for violation of the laws against polygamy and polygamous living, called, technically, unlawful cohabitation. Accordingly, we find that the courts ignore all offenses of this character, and that, so far from seeking out offenders, the courts dodge, avoid prosecutions as far as possible, and where they cannot dodge them they mitigate the offense. An instance of this was shown in the recent case where President Joseph F. Smith, of the Mormon Church, was fined three hundred dollars for unlawful cohabitation. The complainant in that case alleged not unlawful cohabitation, but adultery, which is a much more serious offense under the law, and much more severely punished. The county officials, however, reduced the offense to unlawful cohabitation, without the consent and against the protest of the complaining witness. It is to be noted, also, in this connection that the county attorneys are intrusted with the bringing of suits of this kind, and they may refuse altogether to bring them if they see fit. The law allows them to refuse the issuance of a warrant if they are so minded. And that option has been generally exercised by the county attorneys throughout Utah in the refusal to issue process in this class of cases.

The pro-Mormon propaganda is extremely active here just now, and many communications misrepresenting the situation in favor of this lawless Church are appearing in the Eastern newspapers. Generally those communications are of no particular importance, either in what they contain or in the publications in which they appear. This Armstrong article is not important in itself, but is given importance by appearing in The Outlook, and it is for this reason, and this alone, that it is considered desirable to reply to it and give the facts. WILLIAM NELSON.

Salt Lake City, Utah, June 6, 1908.

NOT QUITE AS BAD AS WE THOUGHT

I notice in your last publication, in an editorial on the anti-gambling victory, a statement to the effect that it was too bad that not one of those opposed was ready to pair with Foelker. Now you are usually so accurate that I am led to call your attention to the fact that the Constitution provides that every bill in order to become law must have twenty-six votes, a majority of those elected. In other words, we were obliged to have every one of our men present when the vote was taken.

GEORGE B. AGNEW.

Senate Chamber, Albany.

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Large house, all modern improvements, with stables; six acres of land with beautiful shrubbery and trees, commanding an unsurpassed view of Long Island Sound. In a summer colony, three miles from New London, and very accessible. The place can be bought for two-thirds its actual value, if bought at once.
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3 ACRES, $1,200

Must sell this week, good 5-room cottage, fine fishing and boating; for details see page 3, "Strout's New London Circular," just out, copy free. One 12-acre place for $700. See page 6 for picture of the big fine 2-story house. E. A. STROUT CO., Crocker House, New London, Conn.

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Biddeford Pool, Maine To rent, fully furnished cottage of 12 rooms and bath. $500. Address J. DUKE SMITH, Andover, Mass.

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Real Estate

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SEAL COVE. Nearly new bungalow and 4½ acres land, cost $10,000. Will sell for $4,500. Beautiful secluded location. For particulars and photos apply to
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Desirable **furnished cottages,** large and small, to rent for the season.
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TO LET, one mile from Housatonic, for summer season, furnished house; 11 rooms; high ground; beautiful view; water; shade; garden; stable for three horses. Address
W. H. SELKIRK, 127 Duane St., N. Y.

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Well furnished cottage, 8 rooms, on shore of lake. Rent $250 for season. Apply to Rev. W. T. Elsing, 280 Rivington St., N.Y.C.

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PILGRIM BEACH LOTS, Provincetown Harbor, are selling well and are the best investments on Cape Cod. Why? Best bathing, boating, fishing, surf and marine view on the Atlantic coast. Send for circular to E. E. PHILLIPS, Mgr., Provincetown, Mass.

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LAKE PLACID
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For Rent, a Fine House with 12 rooms furnished.
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Real Estate

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I have discovered a region less than a hundred miles from New York City, with good elevation, fertile land, fine scenery, and delightful possibilities for summer residence and for profitable farming. I have bought three farms there. Correspondence is invited with a few men who are interested either in owning independent farms—of which there are several in the vicinity for sale—or in joining a co-operative movement for larger development. Address Farmer, Box 37, Madison Square P. O., New York City.

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To Rent A desirable furnished house on Main Street, in the beautiful village of Manchester, Vermont. Address W. B. Edgerton, Real Estate, Manchester, Vt.

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VIRGINIA COUNTRY HOMES
Free, handsomely illustrated Register describing Colonial homes; grain, grass, and fruit farms; river plantations and hunting preserves in best portions of State
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WANTED by September a heated room with board for lady in or near 55th St. Address 9,470, Outlook.

IN Berkshires, good board, pleasant room, fine surroundings. References required. Address Great Barrington, 9,476, Outlook.

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PROVEN PROFITS YEARLY FOR YOU or any wide awake man who buys and operates the Thurman "Portable House-Cleaning Machine." Make us prove to you its money-making features. $3,000-$5,000 a year in proven permanent profits. Over four hundred operators in the United States. The "Dustless Method" is sanitary, thorough, and quickest. Towns of 5,000 or more pay well. Starting capital needed from $2,000.00 upwards. Original patentees, and we are prosecuting all infringers. We make the most efficient stationary residential cleaning plants from $650.00 up. Free catalogues. Largest manufacturers of house-cleaning machinery in the world. A full line of Stationary Vacuum Cleaning Plants are made by us for all kinds of buildings. GEN'L COMPRESSED AIR & VACUUM MACHINERY CO., 4454 (Dept. C) Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

OFFER few beautiful Smith Premier Typewriters, $23.00 each. Trial allowed. Administrator, Box 105, Waterford, N. Y.

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WANTED—An experienced teacher with some capital to invest in well established school for boys in very desirable New England town. Exceptional opening for the right man. Position permanent looking to Principalship. 9,432, Outlook.

WANTED—Capital to push Cook's rotary screw disc plow, pat. in U. S. and Canada. Will let on royalty. W. D. Cook, Seibert, Colo.

FOR THE HOME

DOMESTIC SCIENCE; correspondence courses; booklet free. American School Home Economics, Chicago.

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

WANTED—for Church Assistant, in work with boys in and outside church, young woman, age twenty-five to thirty years, of tact, good education, and training in work required. Salary $900. Address Yale Business College, New Haven, Conn.

INCREASE your earning power by learning to write advertisements. Facts sent free. Page-Davis Co., Dept. 32, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

BRAIN brokers. Telling how 25,000 men were placed. Office, sales, and technical men wanted. Salaries, $600 to $6,000. Write today, stating age, experience, and location desired. Hapgoods, 305-307 Broadway, N. Y.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED—A quiet, cheerful young woman to go into the country for about six weeks as companion. No salary, but all expenses paid. 9,463, Outlook.

A widower, a college professor, with daughters 6 and 7, wants a housekeeper. The home, in an Ohio village, has gas, bath, and heating plant. No washing, ironing, or sweeping required. Apply, stating references and salary desired, to R. B. Allen, Gambier, Ohio.

THE Pacific Hospital, 1329 So. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Cal., offers a 3 years' course of training to young women desiring to become nurses. Requirements one year high school or equivalent. Address all letters to Supt. of Nurses.

FAMILIES, institutions, schools, and hotels in need of housekeepers, matrons, mother's helpers, companions, etc., address Miss Richards, 46 Olive St., Providence, R. I.

Teachers and Governesses

WANTED—French teacher (school); lady bookkeeper-stenographer (summer hotel); dietitian; governesses; other positions. The Hopkins' Educational Agency, 1 Union Square.

TEACHERS needed to fill calls. Write for information to Interstate Teachers' Agency, Godchaux Building, New Orleans, La.

WANTED—First-class teachers for desirable academic and grade positions. College and normal school positions also. Send for Bulletin 15. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

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A position as SECRETARY or PRIVATE SECRETARY. Seven years' experience with Congressman. Familiar with shorthand and typewriting. Best of references. Address ANDAR, Rockland, Me., Box 276.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

EXPERIENCED trained nurse desires position with semi-invalid; capable, assist generally; reasonable. References. 9,472, Outlook.

BUREAU OF SOCIAL REQUIREMENTS. "THE LUDLOW," BOSTON, MASS. Governesses; managing housekeepers, companions, and private secretaries provided. Recommends teachers, housekeepers, companions, and secretaries to schools and families.

WANTED, by widow of an army officer, position as chaperon and secretary in girls' school, city or country. Address 9,481, Outlook

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SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

LADY, position, means, letters to nobility, will chaperon or companion lady abroad for expenses. 9,456, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED matron wants institutional work. Domestic Science graduate. 9,460, Outlook.

CULTURED young lady desires position as private secretary, companion, care widower's household, backward child, blind person, or child to teach, typewriting, music. 9,461, Outlook.

A young, refined lady, speaking German and French, wants a position as lady's companion or young girl's. 9,462, Outlook.

A chronic case wanted. Address with particulars, Nurse, 9,467, Outlook.

POSITION as managing housekeeper by middle-aged widow in family or institution. Reference as to capability and character satisfactory. Address 9,425, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

THE SUMMER TUTORING SCHOOL furnishes expert tutoring at your summer home, wherever that may be. Address A. von W. Leslie, A.M., Head Master, 537 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

NURSERY governess, North German, wishes position; very competent. German, English instruction. 9,482, Outlook.

A thoroughly competent young lady, educated in America, Dresden, and Paris, desires position to teach German or German and French during summer months or for next school year. O. S. H., 258 South Union Street, Burlington, Vt.

VASSAR graduate, companion, tutor, governess. 9,478, Outlook.

GOVERNESS — Young, experienced French-Swiss Protestant would like position. French and general instruction. 9,473, Outlook

ENGLISH governess, 6 years' experience, would like a position teach English branches. Good sewer. Salary $30.00. 9,474, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Teachers and Governesses

FRENCH lady, Paris, Sorbonne; GERMAN, Hanover; MUSIC, conservatory graduate, experienced teacher, adaptable, desires employment any kind now. References. 9,471, Outlook.

CLERGYMAN'S daughter, experienced, competent, highly recommended, wishes position as resident teacher, school or family, Canada or United States; English, French, German, music. Teacher, 9,480, Outlook.

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SITUATION wanted as governess by experienced lower grade teacher. Present residence Wisconsin. 9,450, Outlook.

CHEERFUL, refined, primary teacher, normal graduate, wishes permanent position, governess, mother's helper; good sewer. 9,459, Outlook.

TUTORING—Wanted, by Cornell graduate, pupils in college entrance subjects, especially chemistry, physics, and mathematics. 12 Grove St., Ilion, N. Y.

TUTORING in Brooklyn or New York by Smith College graduate; six years' experience. 9,455, Outlook.

YALE GRADUATE, wide experience and splendid success in private tutoring for college entrance. 9,421, Outlook.

KINDERGARTNER wishes position of trust, preferably with children. Address Miss Sears, 46 South 10th Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

YOUNG American woman desires position as tutor. Instructor in English, mathematics, history of art, in institution preparing for college entrance. Specially qualified in French. Experienced European traveler. Lessons in equestrianism or swimming if pupil desires. Highest references. Address Mlle. Euphéme, 13 and 15 Avenue de Maine, Paris, France.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Teachers and Governesses

WANTED—Position as governess, French, for one or more children. Answer by letter or appointment to Mademoiselle Fichot, care Mrs. Herbert Lee Pratt, Glen Cove, L. I.

YOUNG woman, former teacher, having studied abroad, speaking French, German, and English, will travel abroad as companion or governess. Experienced in foreign travel. 9,453, Outlook.

TRAVELING companion or tutor, abroad preferred. Experienced teacher, college and "Tech" graduate. Scandinavian languages and German spoken. 9,412, Outlook.

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SONG-POEMS wanted. Send yours to-day and get my offer and booklet. I write music to your words. Successful songs bring big money. Arthur Penn, Studio S, Daly's Theatre Bldg., New York.

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SCHOOL for TRAINED ATTENDANTS, 45 Centre Street, Orange, New Jersey. Superintendent, Miss Lowrie. Six months' course. Fee $100, including tuition, board, lodging, uniforms, and books. For further information apply to school.

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ORIGINAL plays, entertainments. K. McDowell Rice, Worthington, Mass.

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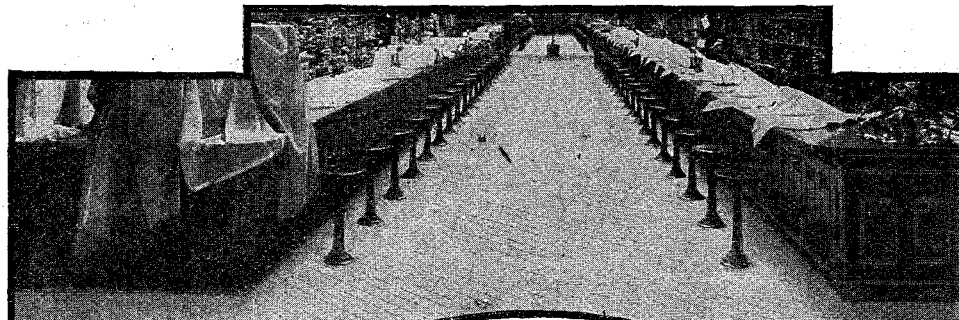

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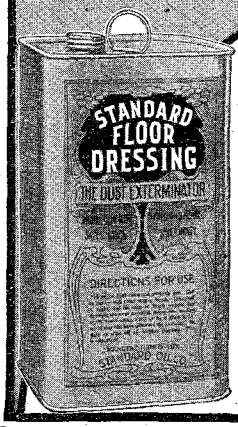

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is an effective remedy for the dust evil. By treating floors three or four times a year dust will be reduced nearly one hundred per cent, and the air freed from floating particles and germs. STANDARD FLOOR DRESSING is also a splendid floor preservative. It prevents floors from splitting, splintering or cracking, makes them look better and reduces the labor in caring for them. Sold in barrels, half-barrels and in one and five gallon cans. *Not intended for household use.*

Proof of Efficiency *We will prove the efficiency of Standard Floor Dressing AT OUR EXPENSE. On request of proper authorities we will treat, free of charge, part of one floor in store, office, library, schoolroom, or public corridor. One demonstration will prove our claims.*

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